

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 616.—VOL. XXII.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1853.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL reminded the House of Commons on Monday, when he explained the intentions of the Government with reference to public education, that his father, the late Duke of Bedford, was among the many persons who, in 1805, formed themselves into a society for its promotion. The noble Lord has through his whole career followed the paternal example, and gallantly persevering against much opposition, but with much support, is found nearly fifty years after that period—having in the meantime done a great deal to improve the moral condition of the people—still consistently labouring in the same good cause, and bringing as far as he can the influence of the Cabinet and the Legislature to bear upon it. Rightly did he say, as the justification for the interference of the State—in opposition to those who contend that education should be left wholly to the voluntary exertions of individuals—that it is regarded as the great duty of the State to preserve peace and enforce the observance of the rules of morality; and it is, therefore, bound to assist in the religious and moral training of the people. Well, too, did he intimate at the close of his speech, that great as have been the triumphs of modern society over the most subtle agencies of the material world, still nobler triumphs await those who shall spread new light and life through society itself, raise its now cast-away children to the dignity of useful citizens, and place its manners and institutions on the permanent basis of religion and morality. Higher and greater objects cannot be contemplated, and with a courage that is unflinching Lord John has aimed at them from his first entrance into public life.

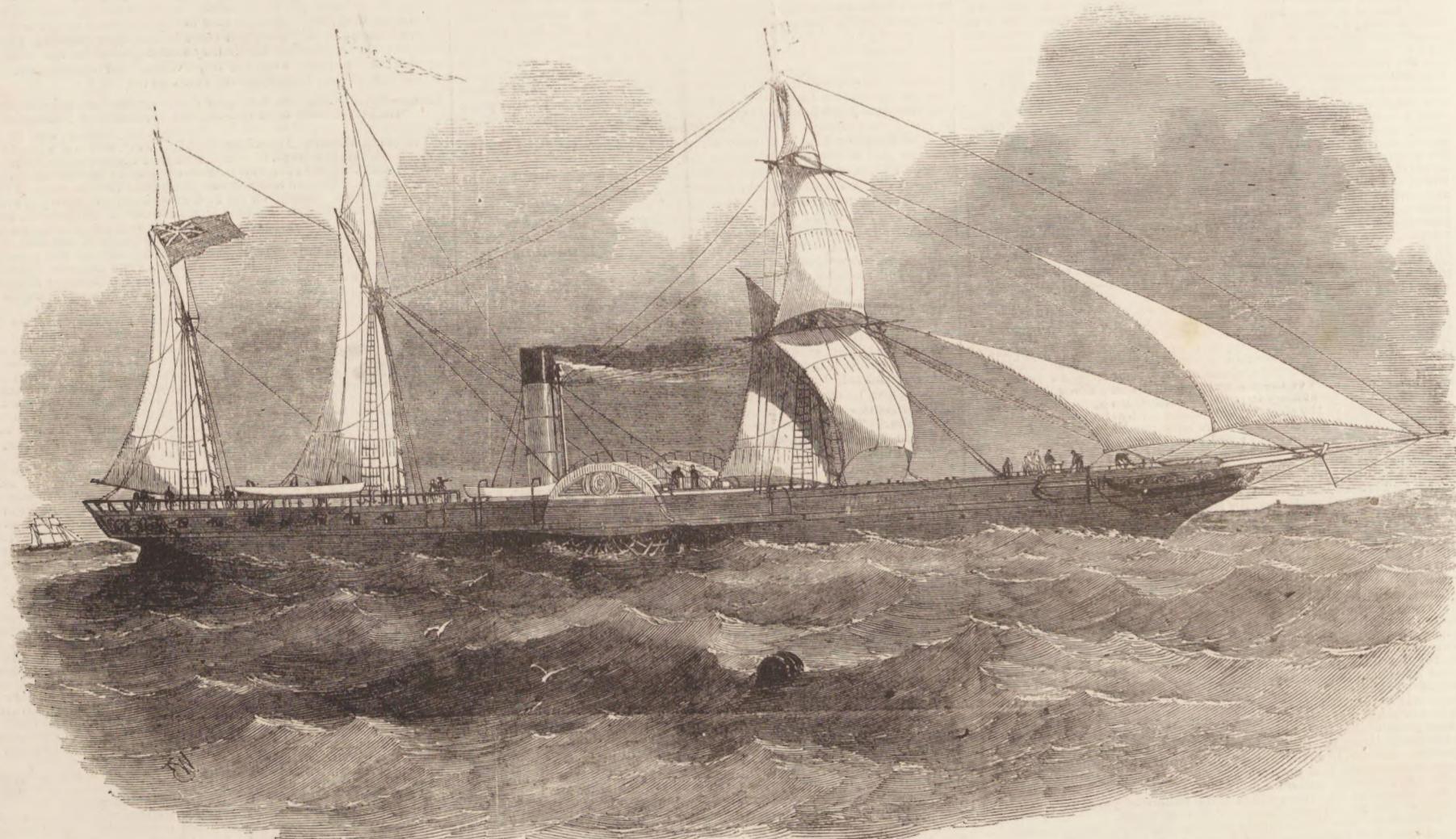
His proposition on Monday was to introduce a bill to enable municipal councils of corporate towns—under some restrictions, such as having the consent of two-thirds of the council, and applying the money according to the plan of the Committee of Privy Council for Education—to levy a rate for the purpose of improving education in municipalities. It is the beginning of a system for establishing public education by means of public rates. It does not go very far; but no persons expected that the Government would go very

far at first in such a scheme, concerning which there is a great diversity of opinion; and any comprehensive measure would be sure to meet with sturdy opposition from many of the warmest friends of education, who are habitual supporters of the Government.

It must be remembered, too, that an opposite system has long been patronised as expressly adapted to the religious freedom enjoyed by all sects in England, and has spread its roots widely through society. For the first time we have in Lord John's speech an authentic account of its extent. On the 31st March, 1851, when the census was taken, there were in England and Wales 15,473 public day schools, with 791,548 male scholars, and 610,021 females on their books; and of these 635,107 males and 480,130 females attended at the schools on that day. The number of *private* day schools was 29,425, with male scholars on the books 347,649, and females 353,210; actually attending, males 317,390, females 322,349. The proportion of scholars on the books to population was 11.76 per cent, or 1 scholar to 8½ persons; the number of scholars attending, 83 1-5th per cent of the scholars on the books. It is estimated that, in 1847, 955,865 scholars attended Church schools; 225,000, British and Foreign; 38,623, Wesleyan; 6839, Congregational; 34,750, Roman Catholic; and 20,000, Ragged Schools: making, according to that estimate, a total of 1,281,077 scholars. The income of the several schools was:—Church, £817,081; British and Foreign, £161,250; Wesleyan, £27,347; Congregational, £4901; Roman Catholic, £16,000; Ragged Schools, £20,000; other schools, £50,000: total, about £1,100,000. The income was derived from—local endowments, £69,537; local subscriptions, £366,823; local collections, £114,109; private supporters, £54,000; and contributed by the scholars, £413,044. This sum being under-estimated, Lord John concludes that the working and poorer classes actually at present contribute £500,000 a year for the education of their children. Very imperfect, very conflicting, and very costly as the present system is, when its magnitude is thus brought before us, and we see by the mere enumeration the many different sources from which the income is derived, and the different religious parties that contribute it, we

cannot be surprised nor displeased with Lord John for not proposing a measure which at once might cast the existing system loose, or check the zeal by which such a sum of money is raised, and such a large number of children taught. Though the general ignorance in the rural districts is far more dense than the ignorance in towns, yet in these latter are the children most neglected, most exposed to temptation, and most systematically bred up to crime. It is in them, therefore, that public education is most needed, and we may hope that the rate Lord John proposes to authorise the municipalities to levy, will be in the towns the beginning of a system which will, at some future time, extend the advantages of education to all their children.

Another very important part of the Minister's scheme, which is universally approved of, concerns the trust funds devoted in past times by the piety of our ancestors to purposes of education, and which have in many cases been grievously misapplied. A commission appointed in 1837 to inquire into the subject, reported that the public endowments for education in England and Wales reached the large sum of £312,000. Many of these endowments are perverted and wasted, and the Government which authorises rates to be levied for the purpose of educating the poor seems bound to take care that the endowments already existing for the purpose should be properly appropriated. Accordingly, a bill is to be introduced into the House of Peers, by the President of the Council, to place in the hands of a Committee of Privy Council a power to propose an amended scheme for the application of the trust property whenever it is misapplied, or is no longer applicable for the purposes for which it was destined. The decision of the question, however, will not be left to the committee; that belongs to the administration of law; but the committee will have the power of directing suits to be instituted, to ascertain whether the funds be improperly applied. When the trust-money is of less value than £30 a year, the jurisdiction will be with the county courts; when it is above that sum it will be with the Master of the Rolls. It seems strange that, at this period, all these charities having been brought under



"THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND" STEAM-SHIP, WRECKED OFF ABERDEEN PIER, ON FRIDAY, APRIL 1.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

public notice nearly forty years ago, that there should still be a necessity to pass a law to regulate the jurisdiction of courts in such cases, and empower some persons to call them into activity, and to act on their decisions. The necessity existing, however, the Ministers are to bring in a bill to place the trust funds for public education under proper control, and to authorise a committee to ask of a competent court, in doubtful cases, a decision concerning their application.

Lord John Russell does not now propose on his own authority to interfere with the Universities. Those sources of education for the chief educators of the people, and on whose instruction the morality and teaching of all is, to a great extent, dependent, are to be left untouched. Lord John stated, indeed, that the Ministers are of opinion that of both Universities the improvement of the governing body is requisite; that a larger number of students should be admitted without compelling them to belong to particular colleges; that the restriction now laid in the way of the attainment of honours and rewards in the Universities should be removed; and the funds of the Universities, now applied to no purposes whatever, should be devoted to providing additional instruction. But, while the Ministers think that these and other alterations are necessary, they will trust at present to the authorities of the Universities to carry them into effect, giving them a hint that if they neglect this duty, the aid of Parliament will be evoked to compel them to perform it.

Although these propositions fall below our expectations, the subject is surrounded with so many difficulties that we may well be thankful for what has been attempted. Society must wait till the evils of a neglected population have become so great that leading men shall be alarmed for their own safety and ashamed of the narrow and sectarian opinions which place them in opposition to the work of true religion. All classes will then unite in the good work of establishing a sound and complete system of public education.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE "DUKE OF SUTHERLAND" STEAMER, AT ABERDEEN.

In No. 609 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS we had to record the disaster of the Irish steamer *Queen Victoria*, and consequent serious loss of life, through, certainly, something like neglect or inattention; and we have now to detail an equally dreadful catastrophe. For although there does not, at present, appear to have been any mismanagement on board previous to the steamer's striking the rocks of the pier, yet it would seem that a part of the crew were the first to look to themselves; and the subsequent want of management with the rocket apparatus, &c., on such a coast, is very reprehensible: for had that life-saving apparatus, with its powder, cradles, &c., been in working order, and only one person to have properly managed it, there is little doubt but that every soul on board might have been saved. The following letter records the details of this painful disaster:—

ABERDEEN, April 2.—The Aberdeen and London iron steamer, *Duke of Sutherland*, was wrecked at the entrance of our harbour last evening, and upwards of 20 persons have perished.

The vessel left London on Wednesday evening. The voyage was very easy, with the wind at south-east; but when the steamer reached the bay it was found that there was a heavy sea running on the bar, and that the fresh of the river Dee was setting down very strongly. The pier, which is of granite, and extends about half a mile into the sea, terminating in a shoaling which rounds off in a ledge of boulder rocks, affords shelter from the north, but with the wind as it was yesterday tends to make the run to port a most dangerous undertaking. The harbour-master hoisted his flag at half tide, which was the signal that the steamer might come in, and there was no fear for the *Duke* crossing the bar. But just as the steamer crossed, the fresh took her on the larboard bow, and threw her head northwards, so that for a time she was steaming right on to the end of the pier. Captain Howling, seeing the danger to which she was exposed, ordered the engines to be backed, and this was done; but scarcely had the vessel got stern way, when a heavy sea struck her on the quarter and bore her right on to the rocks by the breakwater of the pier. In ten minutes the water was three feet deep in the engine-room, and all hope of saving the ship was abandoned. The waves now made a clean breach over her, and she lay broadside on, with her bow to the south.

Captain Howling, to save the lives of his crew and passengers, ordered the life-boats to be lowered. One of them was speedily in the water, and seven men and women got into it under the charge of the first mate. Unfortunately the holding rope slipped, and she was carried away without getting any more on board, and all were safely landed. The second boat was staved by a heavy sea and rendered useless.

The life-boat on shore was by this time manned, and made the vessel with much difficulty, but receiving injury in her upper works while alongside the steamer, a limited number of the passengers only could be taken off. With these she was pulled ashore.

The steamer now rolled dreadfully, and about an hour after she struck the forepart broke off with a tremendous crash, and was instantly broken up. The passengers still on board had by this time clustered around the larboard paddle-box, the ship a-midships having sunk down solidly on the rocks. To relieve them parties ran to the lighthouse at the upper end for Dennett's rockets with the line; but the key of the apartment could not be found. Mr. William Hall then broke open the door, and the rockets and lines were got down to the breakwater, when it was found that there was no powder. A man then ran to the nearest shop, half a mile off, for powder, but when he returned no one present could fire the rocket! Most providentially, one of the officers of her Majesty's ship *Archer* appeared at this juncture, and, with the utmost dexterity, sent a line over the wreck. With this the crew got off the pier hawser, and fastening it well, those in charge of it on shore tightened it up. But then it was found they had no cradle. In this dreadful emergency a temporary cradle was made from one of the boxes which had floated from the wreck, and this, with rope "hitches," instead of rings, was run out to the steamer, and one passenger was brought ashore. It was evident, however, that the box cradle was not safe, and slings were made, by which several passengers were suspended from the hawser by the waist and saved. The captain all this time was managing all on board with great coolness and self-possession; but, in his endeavours to save a female passenger who got entangled in the netting, he was hurt; and while warping, soon after, to relieve a passenger, who was hung up in the slings by one of the hitches being jammed, he was thrown off his balance, fell into the water, and was drowned. So near was the wreck to the pier at this time, that the captain's brother, thinking that he was attempting to warp to the shore, called on him to return.

The life-boat being unable to make way through the breakers again, six men rashly manned a salmon cable and put off to the wreck. They got safely through the breakers, and succeeded in taking off two, but in returning to the shore the boat shipped a heavy sea, foundered, and five of the men were drowned. The one who was saved floated ashore on a piece of loose timber. One of those drowned was brother-in-law to the captain, and second mate of the steamer, who had first come ashore in the life-boat, and, in his anxiety to save others, lost his own life.

The stern part of the steamer now broke off by the engine-room, and was scattered in a thousand pieces. A lady passenger, who was holding by the netting, was swept away; and the engineer, Mr. Fyfe, who threw himself overboard on a life-buoy, got entangled among the stakes of some salmon nets, and was drowned. Several of the passengers were about this time washed overboard, and also perished.

The steward of the steamer, Duncan Christie, who remained to the very last, acted nobly. He put the female passengers into the slings, and was mainly instrumental in rescuing fifteen persons. He refused to leave the vessel so long as there was a person on board to whom he could be of any service, and hung himself last of all under the warp, and was got ashore at half past seven o'clock. The funnel of the steamer fell at dusk, and by eight o'clock the paddle-wheel was all that remained of this fine vessel.

The scene along the beach while these efforts were being made to save the crew and passengers was of the most harrowing description. The shore was strewn with goods, pieces of wreck, and the passengers' luggage; women were running in a frantic state, screaming and tearing their hair, while their friends and relatives were perishing at their own doors; and loud and bitter were the complaints and imprecations on those who ought to have had better preparations made for such a catastrophe. The recent losses on the shore, when the want of such preparations was so painfully felt, and which were noticed in the language of hope and caution at the time, should have led to better means of safety being provided, but little or nothing has been done. It is, indeed, a most melancholy thing to see one's fellow-creatures thus perishing within speaking distance, in circumstances when, with ordinary care, they might have been saved. But until we have some authority which can really command obedience, and some one at least who can fire a rocket or direct a gun, such scenes as those which were witnessed yesterday, will, it is feared, on this rugged coast, be of no rare occurrence.

The following is a list of the crew and passengers:—Cabin passengers—Miss Leask, Miss Lawrence, Miss Bremner, and Master Stewart. The boy and Miss Leask were saved; the other two were drowned. Miss Bremner was coming to Aberdeen to be married.

In the steerage there were five women and two men servants of Mr. S.

C. Jervoise, on their way to Ness-cottage, Inverness; Mr. Barnett, Miss Milne, Mrs. Metcalfe, Mr. Finnie, Mr. Mackabe, and eight seamen from the *City of Aberdeen*. The crew of the steamer consisted of the captain, mate, second mate, boatswain, carpenter, eight seamen, eleven engineers and firemen, three stewards, and one stewardess—in all, 52 souls on board. Miss Milne and Mrs. Metcalfe are saved, and Ann McDonald, Ann Gregory, Ann McGregor, and Susan Jones, of the servants, are saved; the coachman and lady's-maid are drowned; the stewardess is also drowned.

The ship was insured for half her value, and the cargo is valued at £20,000.

The military are protecting the cargo on the beach.

The *Duke of Sutherland* was built at Glasgow, in 1847, by Mr. R. Napier, and was of the following dimensions:—Length from stem to stern, 198 feet; beam, 26 feet; depth of hold, 17½ feet; 804 tons register, and 350 horse power. She had berths for sixty first-class and twenty-eight second-class cabin passengers. Her state-rooms and chief cabins were fitted in the most elegant manner, and the vessel herself was one of the most beautiful models that entered the Thames. Her lamented commander, Captain Howling, was a careful and able seaman. So ably commanded, and so efficiently equipped have been the vessels of this company, that during its existence, over a space of nearly thirty years a similar accident has never occurred; and its excellent management has given the greatest confidence and satisfaction. We are happy to learn that the number of lives supposed to have been lost is reduced to sixteen.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

Of all the fêtes offered to their Imperial Majesties, perhaps the ball at the Hôtel de Ville (which was preceded by a dinner to a certain number of guests), was the finest and best arranged. Nothing could be more brilliant than the *tout ensemble*, more agreeable or commodious than the details; no crowd, no excessive heat; brilliant toilettes, gay uniforms, with a sprinkling of court suits, flowers in profusion, admirable music (the refreshments *laissé à déguster*, in point of quality); in short, the ball was a decided *succès*. The Empress, whose dress was of white tulle, with crimson roses, and a profusion of diamonds as well on her gown as on her head, neck, and arms, danced, but she no longer rides; and it is observed that the Emperor always places her at his right in the carriage, a circumstance of the highest significance in regal etiquette in France.

The official balls are not yet at an end. Invitations have been distributed by the Minister-General of Police for the 14th; and the Ministre de l'Instruction Publique is, we believe, about to follow the example. All the principal *romanciers*, poets, dramatic authors, in short, literary men of the day, are, it is said, to be particularly invited on this occasion.

Among the regulations appointed, though not, we believe, as yet publicly announced, respecting the privileges of the Imperial liveries, we are assured, exists a clause stating that the penalty for adopting the colours, green, red, and gold, or wearing them, even in the case where they already belong to a family, is *imprisonment for two years!* We refrain from commenting on this passage.

Among other unaccountable official acts is the suppression of two pieces at the Théâtre Français, "Le Mal aria" (of which we, some time since, gave an account), and a little piece entitled "Les Lundis de Madame"—a mere scene of a comedy, with little or no plot—one of those sparkling trifles which, like the *proverbes* so much in vogue, depend wholly on a lively and spirited dialogue—actors and actresses who, to real talent of the first order, add the tone and manners of refined society, and an *entourage* such as the Théâtre Français and the Gymnase allow, perhaps, can boast. What either of these pieces contains that can possibly call for such a measure no one has yet been able, by any means, to discover or to divine; nor does the authority which commands their suppression deign to explain its motives; which will, therefore, we suppose, go down to join the sum of the many other mysterious and incomprehensible acts of a power which evidently holds itself entirely irresponsible for its proceedings.

The Théâtre Français is preparing for representation "Le Lis de la Vallée," adopted from the novel of Balsac, bearing that name; the principal rôle is to be sustained by Mdlle. Judith.

At the Opéra Comique, "La Tonelli" is the success of the moment. The plot of the libretto turns on the mystification caused by the extraordinary resemblance between *La Tonelli*, prima donna at the theatre of San Carlo at Naples, and Bettina, *Marchande de Poisson* (we think the author, M. Sauvage, might have chosen a more poetic calling for one of his heroines—*mais n'importe*.) At the first representation the distinction between the two personages—both parts being played by Madame Ugalde—was not sufficiently marked, and the piece was in consequence almost unintelligible to the audience; but, some judicious alterations having been adopted, that objection is now removed. The music, by M. Ambroise Thomas, is remarkably lively, original, varied, and harmonious, and has a local colouring which adds immensely to the effect. There is at the commencement a *chœur de pêcheurs*, so skilfully introduced and executed as to call for loud applause and *encores*; and the whole has a stamp of originality and novelty highly refreshing in these days, when such qualities are most rare.

The Steeple-chase of La Marche, near St. Cloud, was the chief attraction of the beginning of the week. Notwithstanding the torrents of rain, which fell almost without intermission, it was attended by the Emperor and Empress, nearly all the Imperial family, and the "nobility and gentry" of Paris and its environs. In the first and principal race The Colonel carried away the laurels in a most brilliant manner from nine competitors. The second, in which but three horses started, all mounted by gentlemen riders, was won by Pandolfo, owned and ridden by the Vicomte de Lauriston. A second steeple-chase is to take place on the same ground, we believe, on the 17th.

The Emperor has been unwell for the last day or two, and for the greater part of Wednesday kept his bed.

The Bishop of Montpellier (M. Thibault), one of the most eminent orators of the French Church, is invited to preach the funeral sermon on the occasion of the inauguration of the tomb of Napoleon I., which will take place in the Chapel of the Invalides on the 4th or 5th of May.

The Emperor has conferred a medal of honour on Lieut. Charles Pearson, of the British navy, for having saved the crew of the French ship *La Nouvelle Laure*, on the 17th of December last.

The *Independance* of Brussels says that the Pope will not go to Paris to crown the Emperor and Empress. In the Court circles at Paris the visit of the Pope is now spoken of as doubtful, the Emperor having positively refused to make any concessions to the Court of Rome on the marriage question.

The priest party, encouraged by the belief that the Emperor will shrink from no sacrifice to induce the Pope to come to Paris to place the Imperial crown upon his head, has commenced a serious campaign against the validity of civil marriages. The present marriage law was accepted by Louis XVI. without protest. It was inserted without a question in the Code Napoleon. The *Univers* asserts that in every civilised country but France religious marriage is obligatory. The French journalist forgets that in England, all parties who desire it may be legally married before a civil officer.

The *Union*, the *Assemblée Nationale*, and several other journals, have received private notices from the Government, cautioning them to moderate their ill-concealed opposition to the present régime. The increasing opposition of the *Séle* has also attracted to it the unfavourable attention of the authorities. Nevertheless, the *Assemblée Nationale* of Saturday contains a bold article, in which it plainly speaks of the Empire as no regular Government, but a mere expedient, which even its founder must be well aware cannot last long. The occasion for this *soutirage* is the appearance of a pamphlet, which has thrown the *Pays* into ecstasies, entitled "Speeches and Messages of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, from his return to France to December 2, 1852." This pamphlet has been distributed gratuitously to every member of the Senate and *Corps Législatif*, and is, of course, understood to be a direct emanation from the head of the Government.

HOLLAND.

The English agitation against Papal encroachment and the assumption of ecclesiastical titles is about to be reproduced in Holland, where the Papal allocution, restoring the Romish hierarchy in that country, has made a profound impression on the minds of the Protestant population. The citizens of Utrecht have agreed upon an address to the King reminding him of the Reformation of the Church the Dutch nation has been Protestant, and praying him not to grant permission to any ecclesiastic to accept, when conferred by a foreign Prince, the title, rank, or dignity of metropolitan or suffragan Bishop of any part of Holland. "Wherever Ultramontanism establishes and extends itself (they add) it makes war upon Protestantism with systematic contempt of the rights of other confessions." Addresses to the same

effect are in the way of subscription at Amsterdam, the Hague, Rotterdam, and the other principal towns of Holland.

GERMANY.

The Berlin papers state that the domiciliary visits continue, and that more arrests, particularly of workmen, have taken place. A considerable quantity of arms has been seized. The King of Prussia, who takes a great interest in the welfare of the Madai, has offered them an asylum in his states, but it is supposed they will prefer proceeding to England.

The Emperor of Austria has recovered his eyesight, but is forbidden to take violent exercise. It is believed that the vessels immediately connected with the brain must have become slightly distended, as there is at times considerable determination of blood to the head. It is supposed that his Majesty has fixed on his cousin, the Archduke William, as the future Governor-General of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces.

A despatch from Vienna, of March 31, says:—"The refugee question is settled. The British Government has promised to keep a strict guard on the refugees, and to visit them with the full severity of the law whenever it should be proved that they have taken part in revolutionary intrigues."

The treaties which re-constitute the Zollverein with the Steuerverein have been signed by all the Plenipotentiaries, who have also given their adhesion to the treaty of commerce concluded between Prussia and Austria.

ITALY.

After deliberation of the whole Imperial family, the young Emperor of Austria has, it is said, adopted the following resolutions relative to the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom:—1st, the substitution of the civil authority for the military power; 2nd, a full amnesty to the refugees, on condition of their immediately returning home; and 3rd, the replacement of Marshal Radetzky, who is to be placed on the retired list, with the title of Prince of the Blood, in recompence for his long and loyal services.

The Chamber of Deputies at Turin have passed the Slavery Repression Bill by seventy votes to thirty-three.

We hear from Naples that numerous and most illegal arrests continue to be made. The prisons are said to be full. The system of sending off people from Naples continues; and 500 passports were made out in one day. The police talk of plots and conspiracies.

SPAIN.

At the opening of the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of Finance laid on the table a project of law for the adoption of the decimal metrical system. The *Gazette* publishes a return, from which it appears that the receipts of the Treasury amounted, in February last, to 119,859,160 reals, showing a diminution, as compared with those of the corresponding month of 1852, of 1,157,500 reals. Government securities, and particularly coupons, have fallen considerably.

TURKEY.

A despatch from Constantinople, of the 28th ult., announces that Prince Menschikoff has submitted a draft of a Convention. He has received satisfactory assurances from the Grand Vizier, and the Russian army has been ordered to retire from the Turkish frontier.

The Seraskier, Omer Pacha, and General Mustapha Pacha, have evacuated most of the Turkish districts bordering on Montenegro. The Ottoman fleet has left Antivari, and retired to other Albanian ports, to board others from Constantinople.

Mustapha Effendi has been sent by the Sultan upon a special mission to Vienna, to renew a good understanding between Austria and the Porte.

EGYPT.

We hear from Alexandria that the Viceroy was to leave that city to lay the first stone of the railway station of the section from the Nile to Cairo. Towards the end of the present year the section from Alexandria to the Nile will be in a state to be opened to the public. Edhem Pacha, who was sent to Constantinople on an important mission, had perfectly succeeded in his negotiation. The Viceroy sent him to represent to the Sultan the impossibility of ensuring order and security in Egypt if any restriction was made in the administration of justice. The result of the mission has been, that the right of inflicting the penalty of death is secured to his Highness during his life, and the revision of the sentences pronounced is not to be made subordinate to any other authority than that of the country. The news has been received with great satisfaction in Egypt.

The English merchants had an application made by the Directors of the Oriental and Peninsular Company to the Government of the Viceroy, for the suppression of the transit duty of half per cent., and a diminution in the sums paid for passengers and goods across the Isthmus. The Government has consented to reduce from 300f. to 250f. the fare for passengers, but refused to make any further concession. Linand Bay, the French engineer, who has been long in the reserve of the Viceroy, has again surveyed the levels of the Isthmus of Suez. He has, it is said, obtained the same results as M. Bourdalone, who made a survey four years ago. It appears from them that the elevation of the Red Sea is only one metre above that of the Mediterranean Sea.

LIFE IN AUSTRALIA.

The following extracts from the letter of an Emigrant will be read with great interest—presenting, as they do, a picture of what has fallen under the writer's own observation. He is a worthy, sensible, member of the working classes, who is sure to make his way in the new colony. Men of steady, industrious, and sober habits, after perusing this letter, will see the advantages which they would possess in the struggle for wealth in Australia, over the improvident and extravagant persons whose conduct our Correspondent describes:—

Camp—Mr. A. J. Skene's Surveying Party—in the bush near Mr. Griffith's station, 30 miles from Geelong and 25 miles from Melbourne.

Sunday, Midday, Dec. 26, 1852.

driver, or else the Kosuth hats. Emigrants should bring no fine clothes: good strong boots and trousers, blue shirts to wear outside, and check shirts, and a few other little things, are enough for a man who is going to "bush" it, as he will have to carry all his luggage on his back.

On the 10th of November I saw an advertisement for a man to join a Government surveying party, at £65 per year, with board and lodging (which is worth £65 more, at this time). I made application, was accepted, and signed three months' engagement, with a gentleman of the name of —. I left Melbourne for Geelong, our head-quarters, on Friday, November 13, at eight A.M., by the steamer, the distance being sixty miles. We landed at two P.M.; and next day (Saturday) started for the encampment, twenty miles distant, across the plain. Our party consists of six men: one bullock-driver, to remove our tents and implements from one place to another; one man to cook; and the other four to assist in the survey.

On Monday, the 20th of the same month, we struck our tent soon after sun-rise, and were on the road twenty miles journey to survey a section of land for a settler on the river Marrabed, and about twenty-six of Ballarat. The settlers are allowed the privilege of purchasing 640 acres, at £1 per acre; and we go from one station to the other, at each of which we get as much milk and vegetables as we like to be at the trouble of fetching. The country is sadly deficient in navigable rivers; and fresh water, though I believe it can be got for digging, is the last thing thought about. The country is thickly covered with timber, little of it fit for building purposes; the soil black in many parts and alluvial, free from worms and grubs, and covered with long grass up to your waist, or as high as I have seen corn at home: the sun will soon dry it and set fire to it, for there is neither labour to gather it nor cattle to eat it.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

EDWARD-BOOTLE-WILBRAHAM, LORD SKELMERSDALE.

The decease of this nobleman, who had attained the advanced age of eighty-two, occurred on the 3rd inst., at his seat, Lathom House, near Ormskirk. His Lordship, the representative of a branch of the very ancient Cheshire family of Wilbraham, was the eldest son of Richard Wilbraham, Esq., of Rhode, M.P. for Chester, who assumed the additional surname of Bootle, on his marriage with Mary, sole daughter and heiress of Robert Bootle, Esq., through whom he became possessed of the fine historic mansion of Lathom House, memorable for the gallant and successful defence Charlotte de la Tremouille, Countess of Derby, made in it against the Parliamentarians.

Before his elevation to the Peerage, which event was in 1828, Lord Skelmersdale sat in the House of Commons, from 1796 to 1812, as member for Newcastle-under-Lyme; and for Dover, from 1818 to 1828.

He married, 19th April, 1796, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Edward Taylor, of Bifrons, in Kent, eldest brother of Sir Herbert Taylor; and by her, who died 2nd June, 1840, he had two daughters—of whom, the younger, Emma Caroline, is the present Countess of Derby; and two sons, Richard and Edward, the latter a Colonel in the army. The elder son, the Hon. Richard Wilbraham, who was born 27th October, 1801, died 5th May, 1844; leaving by Jessie, his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., one son, Edward, now second Lord Skelmersdale, born 12th December, 1837; and four daughters.

ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS LIVINGSTONE.

The death of this venerable Baronet occurred at his seat, Westquarter, near Falkirk, on the 1st inst.

Sir Thomas, who was son of Sir Alexander Livingstone, Bart., by Anne, his first wife, daughter of John Atkinson, Esq., of London, succeeded to the title at the decease of his father, nearly sixty years ago, and became, at the same time, heir of the attainted Earl of Linlithgow, and keeper of the Royal Palace of Linlithgow. He entered the Royal Navy in 1782, and attained the rank of Admiral of the White in 1851. In the expedition against Quiberon and Belleisle in 1800, he commanded the *Diadem*, and in 1806-7 served as captain of the *Revenue*.

Sir Thomas married, in 1809, Janet, only surviving daughter of the late Sir James Stirling, Bart., of Mansfield; but by her, who died in 1831, he had no issue. The title now devolves on the deceased's brother.

SIR DANIEL TOLER OSBORNE, BART.

Sir Toler Osborne, died at Rathmines, on the 25th ult., aged seventy. He was son of the late Sir Henry Osborne, Bart., by Harriet, his first wife, daughter and co-heir of Daniel Toler, Esq., of Beechwood, elder brother of the first Lord Norbury. The old estates of the Osbornes passed from the family in consequence of the marriage of Catharine-Isabella, only child of Sir Thomas Osborne, eighth Baronet (uncle of the gentleman whose death we are recording), with Ralph Bernal, Esq., captain in the army, who assumed, in consequence, by Royal licence, the surname of Osborne: he is the present M.P. for Middlesex, and Secretary of the Admiralty. Sir Toler Osborne married, in 1805, Lady Harriet Trench, daughter of the first Earl of Clancarty, and leaves several children, of whom the eldest is now Sir William Osborne, twelfth Baronet.

HENRY JOHN CONYERS, ESQ., OF COPPED-HALL, ESSEX.

This gentleman, the famous sportsman, died on the 20th ult. "Mr. Conyers (says the *Chelmsford Chronicle*), might well be called the father of the Essex hunting field, since he had been at the head of a pack of foxhounds for half a century, and no man had spent more, or applied a greater portion of time and energy to the pursuit of the chase in all its spirit." For the last few years he had begun to tell on his once iron frame; but his last illness was not of many days' duration. In politics Mr. Conyers was a Protectionist. At the period of his decease he was a county magistrate, a Deputy-Lieutenant, and Colonel Commandant of the East Essex Militia.

The family, of which he was a descendant, was a branch of the ancient stock of Conyers, of Yorkshire and Durham, and has been settled in Essex since the beginning of the seventeenth century. Amongst its Essex ancestors were the two learned serjeants-at-law, William Conyers, his son, Tristram. The latter was father of Sir Gerard Conyers, Knight, of Copped-hall, whose son, John Conyers, Esq., King's Counsel, sat in Parliament for East Grinstead, as did his son, Edward Conyers, Esq. Of this Edward Conyers, who died in 1742, the gentleman whose death we record was great-grandson. Colonel Conyers was born in February, 1782, and married, 5th January, 1817, Harriet, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Steele. By her he had three daughters, of whom the eldest, Julia, married, in 1840, the Hon. Anthony John Ashley Cooper, brother of the present Earl of Shaftesbury; and the second, Charlotte Elizabeth, married, in 1839, Richard J. Eaton, Esq., at one time M.P. for Cambridge-shire. Many of our readers will, doubtless, remember the exquisite workmanship of the Conyers Testimonial, that was exhibited at the Crystal Palace. The figure of Colonel Conyers was a very excellent likeness.

THE REV. DAVID WOOD, M.A.

The Rev. D. Wood, of whose demise there is recent intelligence, was the eldest son of the late David Wood, M.D., Staff-Surgeon to the Forces, and Isabella, his wife, daughter of the late John Ramsden, Esq., of "the Arthur, Monmouthshire, a younger branch of the Yorkshire Ramsdens; and brother of William Wood, M.D., of Kensington House, Middlesex.

The Rev. David Wood was for some years curate of St. Peter's, Vere-street, London; and he subsequently became a great traveller. In 1846 he visited Egypt and every part of the Holy Land; and was made a Hadji at Jerusalem. He returned to England in 1848; and, in the spring of 1849, he resumed his wanderings, and proceeded by the northern countries of Europe through Russia, Persia, and India, to Australia, preaching in every city and town which he visited where there was an English congregation. Mr. Wood was accidentally killed by a fall from a chaise within a short distance of the residence of his brother, Edward Wood, Esq., J.P., of Penkridge, near Melbourne. He was at the time rector of St. Peter's, Melbourne. He died unmarried, in his thirty-seventh year.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE QUEEN'S NURSE.—Among the passengers going south by the coach on Friday week was Mrs. Mackintosh, of whom we lately mentioned that it was expected she would be selected as wet nurse with reference to the approaching accouchement of her Majesty. Mrs. Mackintosh is a native of Strathnairn, near Inverness, and is a tall black-eyed, and handsome specimen of a Highland woman.—*Inverness Courier*.

FOUR CHILDREN POISONED.—A singular and fatal accident occurred in Nottingham last week. Two children, named Shaw, were visiting with two other children named Warner; and the children contrived to possess themselves of a pot containing arsenic and honey, which had been obtained for the purpose of destroying mice. They were all taken to the hospital, and every means used to save their lives; one of them, however, died from the effects of the poison; the others are progressing favourably.

THE SAWYERS IN PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.—The memorial of the sawyers in this dockyard—claiming an increase of wages, and an alteration in time—was presented to the Admiral Superintendent on Saturday last; but it was returned to them, with an intimation that it must be forwarded through the proper channel, the master shipwright, before it could meet with attention. This has been done; and the answer returned is, that the Lords of the Admiralty have debated the question, but regret they cannot comply with the request.

EXTRAORDINARY FECUNDITY.—Mr. Arthur, of Ponbeff, St. Martin-by-Loe, has now on the farm above mentioned, five ewes which produced him the astonishing number of seventeen lambs, being two fours and three trebles, all doing well.

THE PROPOSED PILOT BILL.—At a meeting on Monday of the pilot committee of Liverpool, the Mayor (Samuel Holmes, Esq.) presiding, a petition to the House of Commons was adopted, praying that a deputation might be heard in opposition to the proposed bill, but especially to the clauses proposing to grant pilot certificates to masters and mates of ships.

MINING OPERATIONS IN SOMERSETSHIRE.—Operations are about to be commenced on the Quantock-hills, which bid fair to create a mining district of some importance. The scene is near Broomfield, about six miles from Taunton. It has been known for many years that these hills contain abundance of that valuable mineral—copper. The matter has been taken up by men of capital, practical experience, ability, and energy.

ANOTHER STRIKE OF RAILWAY OPERATIVES.—The waggon-wrights employed by the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway at South Shields struck work on Saturday last. They were in receipt of 20s. per week, and asked for an advance of 6d. per day. The company offered an advance of 2d. per day, which they refused. Many of the men are shipwrights, and the shipwrights are in receipt of 27s. per week with plenty of work.

THE CHEPSTOW TUBULAR BRIDGE.—The second tube of the great suspension and tubular bridge at Chepstow, is now nearly ready for opening. Great exertions have been used to effect its completion, and the girders are up and fixed. The Government inspector will examine and report as to its safety. During the last year the traffic was carried over the River Wye upon a single line of rails, but the double line will ensure greater safety.

DAMAGE BY STORM.—The West of England was visited last week by a tremendous storm; several places suffered considerably from its violence. The wind for some time blew a perfect hurricane, and the rain fell in torrents. At Dorchester a large brick building used at the railway station as an engine-house was entirely destroyed, burying the engines in the ruins, and causing considerable damage.

A LUCKY BUTLER.—Much gossip has been excited at Wells from the circumstance of a report having got into circulation that the Bishop's butler, Mr. Box, was engaged to be married to a lady with a fortune of £60,000. This report was confirmed by the wedding taking place in London. Whether the fortune of the lady extends to that sum is not known, but it seems certain that Mr. Box is become master of a sum of £20,000, which is settled on him, leaving the lady mistress of a still larger sum.

THE ROBBERY AT MANCHESTER.—John Maxwell, a respectable-looking young man, twenty-two years old, was found guilty at the last Lancashire Assizes, of a burglary at Manchester in March, and stealing 70 gold watches, 100 gold chains, 70 brooches, and other things, valued at £2000, and cash, £35, the property of John Ollivant. The facts of this case have been so recently before the public, that it is not necessary to repeat them. The prisoner was sentenced to be transported for twenty years; on hearing which he was falling back in the dock, fainting, but was caught by the officer; and some female (supposed to be his wife) screamed so piteously, as to cause quite a commotion in Court. All the property, even the money, was found and recovered.

THE MAILS TO THE NORTH.—The new arrangements for the acceleration of the morning mail to the north came into operation on the 1st of April, and on that day for the first time letters posted in London in the morning were delivered in Newcastle-on-Tyne at a quarter past seven the same evening. The morning express train with the newspapers was also accelerated on the same day, and at a few minutes past five in the evening the morning papers were laid on the tables of the news-room in Newcastle-on-Tyne, Gateshead, Sunderland, and Shields. There will be a considerable acceleration of the London night mail to the north in June.

THE CITY OF MANCHESTER.—The good people of Manchester are extremely gratified at the recent favour which her Majesty has conferred on them, by positively assuring to their town, through means of her Royal letters patent, the designation of *City*. On the opening of the sessions, on Monday last, the Recorder commenced the proceedings of his Court by causing the new patent to be read in open court, by the Clerk of the Peace, Mr. Ogden, in the presence of the Mayor, the Grand Jury, the Bar, and the public. The Royal communication was listened to with profound attention. The Court of Sessions at Manchester is, after that of the Old Bailey, one of the most important criminal tribunals in the kingdom. Its sittings are held seven times a year. It is presided over by a Recorder (at present, Robert Baynes Armstrong, Esq., Q.C.). The counsel who attend are a section of the great Bar of the Northern Circuit. On the evening after the patent had been read, the Recorder, magistrates, and barristers were entertained at dinner by the Mayor of the new city, Mr. Barnes.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—A public meeting took place at the Town-hall, Hertford, on Wednesday evening; Mr. H. Gilbertson in the chair. There was a numerous attendance. The plan and objects of the society were fully explained by R. N. Fowler, Esq., the banker. A resolution, expressive of the opinion of the meeting, that the society, both on political and commercial grounds, was entitled to support, was passed unanimously.

THE IRISH EXHIBITION.—The Commissioners of the Customs have appointed two officers of the London establishment to proceed to Dublin, to render assistance on the part of the Crown, with respect to foreign goods arriving there for the exhibition. The great building itself continues its extensive preparations towards completion. Fresh arrivals have occurred. Amongst them are goods from Mr. Service, and Mr. Langley, London; Messrs. Stephenson, Black, and Co., Sheffield; and Mason, London, &c.

THE EARL OF CARLISLE.—On Monday the magistrates and Town-council of Edinburgh presented the freedom of the city to the Earl of Carlisle, "in testimony of their regard for him as an enlightened statesman, their admiration of his active and generous philanthropy, and their gratitude for his services in promoting the social and intellectual elevation of the people."

DESTRUCTION OF HUNSTANTON-HALL.—This mansion, the seat of Henry Le Strange Styleman Le Strange, Esq., about sixteen miles from King's Lynn, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. A considerable part of the furniture was saved. Hunstanton-hall has long been regarded as one of the most ancient and interesting family mansions in Norfolk.

SAILORS' HOME AT SHIELDS.—Some time ago it was proposed to build a Sailors' Home at Shields. It now appears that the Duke of Northumberland approves of the plans laid before him by the architect, Mr. B. Green, and he proposes paying the cost of the structure, between four and five thousand pounds, out of his own private purse. The fund that has been raised from other sources will be invested for the permanent maintenance of the institution.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF TURKEY.—On Tuesday, a public meeting, convened by the Mayor, in compliance with an influentially-signed requisition, was held in the Lecture-room, Newcastle, "for the purpose of considering the propriety of addressing a memorial to Government, praying them to endeavour to maintain the independence of Turkey against the aggressions of Austria and Russia." The spacious lecture-room was crowded with auditors. The Right Worshipful the Mayor (N. G. Lambert, Esq.) presided. Mr. George Crawshay moved that a memorial (in accordance with the views expressed in calling the meeting) should be presented to Lord John Russell; and Mr. Turner seconded the motion. Mr. Blackett, M.P.; Mr. Henderson, Mr. John Fife, and other gentlemen, subsequently addressed the meeting. The memorial was unanimously adopted.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION IN LIVERPOOL.—An influential deputation of the literary and scientific societies of this town had an interview with the Mayor, on Wednesday last, to request his Worship's co-operation in inviting the British Association to hold their anniversary meeting for 1854 in Liverpool; when his Worship most cordially assented to the wishes of the deputation.

MR. ELLIS, THE INDUSTRIAL AND RAGGED SCHOOL TEACHER.

The best reformatory treatment for criminal and destitute children is a subject which is deeply engaging the attention of philanthropists at the present moment. Among those persons who have most nearly attained to a satisfactory solution of this problem is Mr. John Ellis. Nine years ago Mr. Ellis, who is by trade a shoemaker, became a Ragged School teacher. He closely examined the 2000 poor children who passed through the Ragged Schools with which he was connected. He watched and questioned them; made himself acquainted with their secrets; studied the causes which led them to commit crime; ascertained the defects of the ordinary system of prison restraint and punishment; and formed the noble and courageous determination to endeavour to reclaim some of the most incorrigible of these unhappy and neglected children. Friends, neighbours, policemen, and city missionaries alike warned him of the impracticability of his scheme; and even the committee of the Ragged School regarded his proposal with disfavour. But the attempt was made. He began in April, 1848, with three lads, who were pupils in the Brook-street Ragged School, in the New-road, London. Mr. Ellis rightly thought that one cause of their crime was want of employment; "they had never been used to work, and no one had ever taken them by the hand to train them into the way of work." So he employed them at his trade of shoemaking. He supplied them with wholesome food, gave them clothes to wear, and provided them with as many comforts as he possibly could. Each of the three lads had been convicted of crime. One had been several times committed, and had been whipped in gaol; the other two were not so criminal, but they had been beggars and very destitute. He at once commenced with a system of freedom and liberty to the lads. He used to go and sit with them for two or three hours a day, instructing them in the laws of their physical nature, and in the laws of God. Mr. Ellis's theory is "If you get the affections the work is nearly done, and you may mould them as you please." The three boys who were originally admitted, begged Mr. Ellis to permit two of their associates to be taken in, that they might be saved from ruin, offering to share their food among them, and to divide three rations into five. The arrangement was made as was desired, nor did the boys repine at their diminished allowance. The number of lads was at length increased to fifteen, but the funds at the disposal of the committee fell off, and Mr. Ellis's slender resources were severely taxed in his determination to see if these boys could not be reformed.

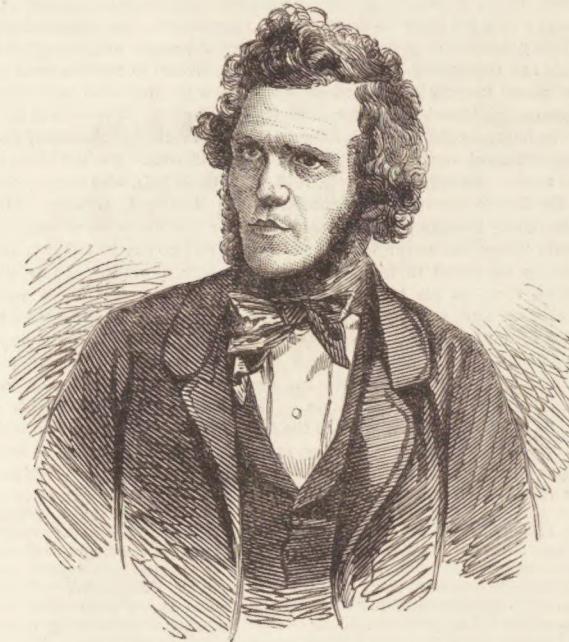
Mr. Platt, the worthy treasurer of the Brook-street Ragged School, was in the habit of inviting these boys to his house, by way of affording them an evening's amusement sometimes, that they might not be induced to go to the penny theatre. A few simple experiments in chemistry, the use of drawing materials, a song or two, or some tricks at conjuring, served to pass a pleasant evening; which, in the language of one of the boys, "beat all the 'gaffs'" (penny theatres). Upon one occasion David Power, Esq., the Recorder of Ipswich, was invited to meet these ragged children at the house of his friend Mr. Platt. Mr. Power was much struck with Mr. Ellis's perfect knowledge of the mental peculiarities of the children he had to deal with, and with the simplicity of his own character. In December, 1851, a conference was held at Birmingham on juvenile delinquency, which was attended by Mr. Power, who stated the result of Mr. Ellis's experiment with these lads. In May and June, 1852, a select committee of the House of Commons—presided over by Mr. Baines—was appointed to consider the subject of criminal and destitute delinquency. Mr. Power, in the course of his valuable evidence, called the attention of the committee to the success of Mr. Ellis's attempts to reclaim boys who were considered by the police to be incorrigible young thieves; and, on the 4th of June, Mr. Ellis himself was examined by the committee. He was asked what first turned his mind to the reformation of these criminals? He replied, "The power of religion upon the mind." Being asked the secret of his success, he said: "I at once recognised the boys as my children; they looked upon me as their father; and, the latent power of their souls being brought into existence, there was every feeling that I could expect from a child towards me. My principal object always was to put in their power the means of getting a living, by teaching them a business. With regard to their morals, I thought I could not do better than set before them a good example, and I ate with them, drank with them, and slept with them; and I associated myself with them in every way. I showed them the law of the Gospel as well as I could. I am not much of a scholar myself, and therefore I could not cultivate their intellects much."

Mr. Ellis was asked by Mr. Monckton Milnes, "Have you had any boys that you have been obliged to give up, whom you positively could not reclaim?" His answer was—"I have never seen such a case; and I have confidence that, if I had any boy who had his right senses about him, I could reform him."

The Birmingham Conference led Mr. Joseph Sturge to seek an interview with Mr. Ellis. Mr. Sturge was delighted to find so many healthy-looking, happy, and industrious lads at work as were then assembled in Stebbing-street, Oakley-square; and the interview ended in Mr. Ellis's going down to Birmingham, to take charge of some lads who were said to be the most incorrigible young thieves who had ever been in the prisons of that town or the neighbourhood. Mr. Sturge established a Reformatory Institution for Juvenile Delinquents in the Rylands-road, Birmingham, which has, since last summer, been under the superintendence of Mr. Ellis. The institution has consisted of a family group of twenty persons, residing together in three cottages. All the inmates have been of the criminal class except Mr. Ellis and his son; J. Barkham, field-labourer, and his wife, who has acted as matron. The ages of the sixteen persons of the family who have been criminals vary from twelve to twenty, with the exception of one child of only six-and-a-half, and one young man of twenty-two years of age. Mr. Ellis employed the inmates in various ways, according to their capacity; and so successful has been his method of treatment that, in the month of January, a public meeting was held at Birmingham—Lord Calthorpe in the chair—at which it was determined to establish an industrial institution, to be called the "Birmingham Reformatory Institution" for the care, education, employment, and reformation of destitute, neglected children. Mr. Adderley, M.P., most liberally offered to build at Saltley, a house with workshops and dormitories for twenty boys, with space reserved for future additions, and to attach to the building five acres of land. Mr. Ellis was invited to take the management. The boys who were first under Mr. Ellis's care at Birmingham, when he commenced the institution established by Mr. Sturge, were last week removed to a small farm in Worcestershire, called the Rye Fields, where Mr. Ellis is left at liberty to carry out his plans at the expense of Messrs. Joseph and Charles Sturge. Mr. Ellis has an excellent agent for Mr. Sturge's department—one of his old acquaintances in London. Mr. Ellis has now under his charge fifteen boys, who have been in eight different gaols. Some of them were sentenced to be transported, and all of them were wicked and cruel in the extreme. It is not, of course, pretended that these boys are now perfect, but there has never yet been a case of desertion; and thieving, fighting, swearing, quarrelling, gambling, drinking, &c., which used to be the rule, are now the exception. The Reformatory School is supported by Lord Calthorpe, Lord Lyttelton, Mr. Adderley, and others, who are thoroughly satisfied with the results of Mr. Ellis's teaching. If the institution should increase—and it appears to be growing—there is no difficulty in finding additional funds. The boys who are now in the institution are to be educated, employed, and reformed, and the cost of their maintenance is to be £100 per annum. The school is to be open to all boys between the ages of 12 and 18, and to be closed at 7 P.M. The boys are to be taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and practical subjects, such as tailoring, carpentry, and agriculture. They are to be given a good moral and religious education, and to be taught to work honestly and industriously. They are to be given a good moral and religious education, and to be taught to work honestly and industriously. They are to be given a good moral and religious education, and to be taught to work honestly and

Ellis, but he showed them that his hands were bleeding and blistered too; and they resumed their work without a murmur. He is a man of the truest piety and kindness of heart; and all these various attributes and virtues give him an influence over the lads which leads to the most extraordinary and successful results in the way of reforming them. "And when you speak to him about it all (says a friend of Mr. Ellis), he always speaks of himself as nothing—as an instrument only—and that all the glory is God's."

John Ellis was born Nov. 9, 1809, at Swaffham, of humble but respectable parents. His father enlisted into the 56th Regiment, in 1794, and, after serving in Holland and in the West Indies, was discharged, in 1802, in the city of Cork. He married a native of Ireland, and returned to his native town, where he was sergeant in the Norfolk Volunteers, and sergeant-major in the West Norfolk Local Militia, until the peace which followed Waterloo. He is still living, and in the enjoyment of a small pension. John Ellis, who was the third son, was taught the trade of a



MR. JOHN ELLIS,

THE INDUSTRIAL AND RAGGED SCHOOL TEACHER.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY WHITLOCK, BIRMINGHAM.

shoemaker, and came to London about the year 1833, to work for his brother, Mr. S. Ellis, of Albany-street, where he resided until last June. In his humble way he has been a great reader, and has especially endeavoured to study the human heart. His friends state that there is an amount of benevolence in his character inconceivable by any but those who are intimately acquainted with him. He has been twice married, and lost his second wife about four years since. He has only one son (by his first wife), now about twelve years old, who has been of great assistance to his father in his reformatory plans. Mr. Ellis thus described his system to the Select Committee of the House of Commons:—

My system is a system of privilege; I have, perhaps, twenty degrees of privilege, such as favour, food, liberty, indulgence, kindness, and so on. I have quite sufficient rewards and punishments. You must have a system of rewards and punishments, but of mental, not corporal punishment; for if you get hold of the mind, you will find that it is capable of suffering far more than the body. . . . With regard to their labour, I put the boys all on a pivot of their own. I make them move in a circle with regard to their labour. I say to them, "If you do so much labour, all you do over you shall be paid for." That was a system they liked; they could gain by this, and, of course, they could get my favour, and food; and a boy that was industrious and willing to do all he could to oblige me would be raised to a better state of work. He would sit near to me at my table, and he would receive marks of favour of different sorts; he would have a better pair of boots made, better clothes, and various other little things that are great things to him; whereas a boy that would not work would not have a penny to spend, nor any clothes. Whenever I saw anything wrong, I have been used to warn them, and say, "Now, do not do that again." Though I never used the rod, or anything else of that sort, there is a feeling in these lads that brings them to perfect submission; they dread my looks, or a frown, or a word from me more than they would dread the lash.

NEW ZEALAND.—NATIVE CHURCH AT OTAKI.—CHRISTCHURCH, CANTERBURY COLONY.

The accompanying Sketches illustrate very interesting points of the progress of the affairs of the Church in New Zealand.

First is an interior View of the Native Church at Otaki, from a clever drawing by Mr. C. D. Barraud, Wellington, lithographed by Mr. R. K.



NATIVE CHURCH AT OTAKI, NEW ZEALAND.—FROM A DRAWING BY C. D. BARRAUD, WELLINGTON.

Thomas, and Messrs. Day and Haghe. This church is entirely the work of the natives, and constructed much after the native fashion; but, zealous for the honour of "God's House," they have bestowed the utmost pains on the workmanship, which to them has been a labour of love. The building is 80 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 40 feet high, and is capable of containing seven hundred persons. It is lighted on each side by lancet-headed windows; and four lofty lancet windows, separated by totara slabs, coloured red, fill the eastern end. Instead of tie-beams and framing, one solid totara slab eighty feet long, cut from a single tree, fit from its size "to be the mast of some great ammiral," forms the ridge board, which is supported by massive totara columns, each also formed from a single tree; and additional strength is given to the roof by means of braces abutting on these columns. The slabs which form the roof are ornamented with a rude scroll work, relieved in white, and the spaces between the slabs in the roof are neatly filled in with reeds; the compartments between the slabs in the walls of the buildings are ornamented with plaited raupo.

The church has been erected entirely by the voluntary labours of the Maories, under the superintendence of Archdeacon Hadfield and the Rev.

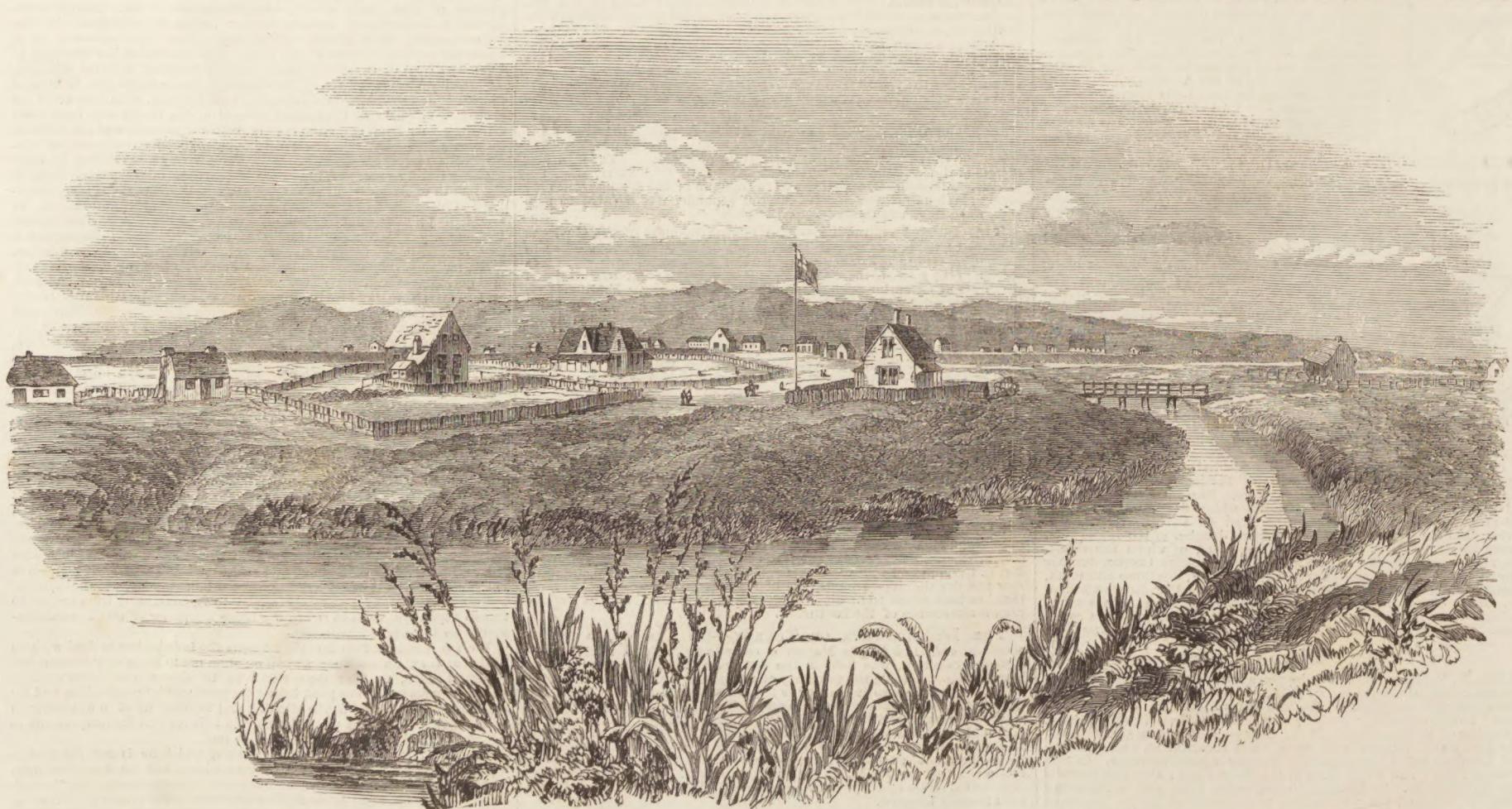
H. Williams. The timber was carefully selected from the forest, and was brought a distance of several miles.

The whole structure affords a very satisfactory proof of the skill of the natives, and of their proficiency in the use of European tools. The Artist has represented the natives attending the celebration of Divine worship, clothed in blankets and mats of native workmanship, as more characteristic; but we believe the great majority who attend service on Sunday are habited in European costume.

The Sketch of Christchurch, the capital of the newly-founded colony of Canterbury, was taken by one of the earliest settlers, who was a member of the party landed from the *Charlotte Jane* (the leading ship of the four which carried out the founders of the colony), on the 16th of December, 1850.

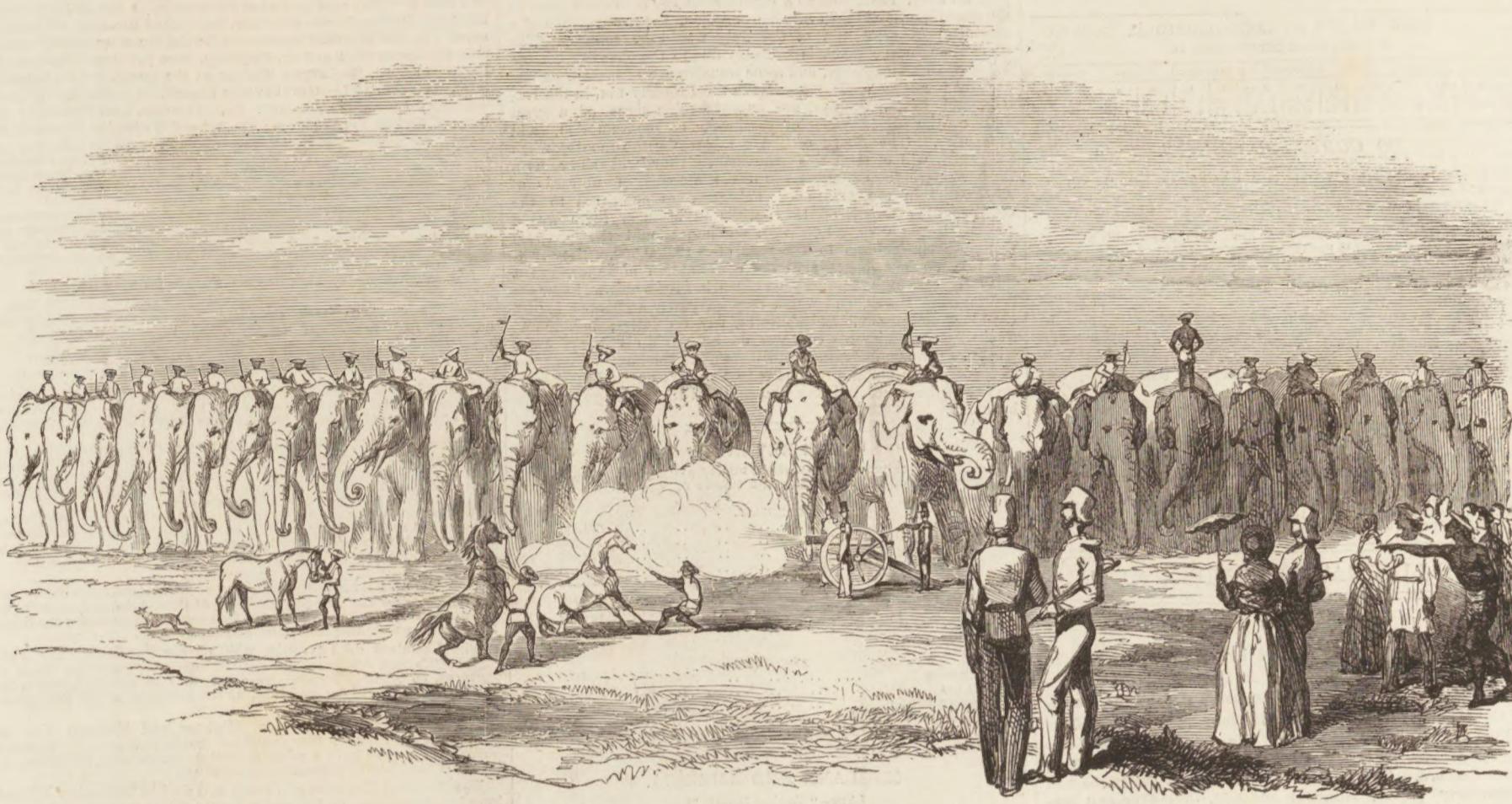
At that time, the site of the future town was not even chosen. Although a general decision had been made that the future capital must be founded in some part of the vast plains to the north of Banks's Peninsula, it had been wisely left for the colonists themselves, upon their arrival, to make the final choice of its exact locality.

In the eleventh number of the *Canterbury Papers*, published for the Association, a view appeared of the great plains, with the "Forty-mile Beach," as seen from the top of the hills around Port Lyttleton, in which the future site of the capital is indicated by smoke arising from the neighbouring farm of Riccarton, in the possession of the Messrs.



CHRISTCHURCH, CANTERBURY COLONY, NEW ZEALAND.

THE BURMESE WAR.



ELEPHANT BRIGADE, AT MOULMEIN.

Deans. This imaginary site has now been converted into a reality; and the above view exhibits the actual state of the town on the 4th of December, 1851 - less than twelve months after the landing of the first colonists.

The river Avon flows through the centre of the town, bordered on the banks by bulrushes of enormous growth, and the *toi-toi*, or tufted grass, which often grows to the height of eight feet, and is found in most moist places. Specimens of the flax-plant, also, with which New Zealand abounds, may be seen intermingled, in the foreground of the Sketch.

At that time, the only mode of transit across the river was by the foot bridge, which is here delineated; since that time, however, a wooden bridge, fit for the passage of horses, has been added in another part, and it is hoped that the town may not be long without a bridge of a more substantial nature. The stream is beautifully clear, and abounds with fish, though not in general so good for eating as those which may be found in large quantities in the sea, at four miles' distance.

The principal structure in the foreground of the picture is the land office, where all transactions respecting the sale and transfer of land are carried on; the flagstaff that is attached to it, seems both to indicate the seat of local government, and also answers the purposes of a town clock; the time of day being indicated by the flag, which is hoisted when the sun-dial which is erected in the garden opposite has registered the hour of noon.

The larger house to the left belongs to Mr. W. Brittan; and the less pretentious one, still more to the left, called, from the hue of the walls, Blackwall-house, is occupied by Mr. A. C. Barker, late surgeon-superintendent of the *Charlotte Jane*. The building in the distance, to the right, above the wooden bridge, is the temporary church, also of wood.

The hills that bound the horizon separate Port Cooper from the plains: varying in height from 800 to 1600 feet, and dying out to the right of the picture, where the great Sumner plains stretch to the southward, forming the southern portion of the Canterbury block.

At the present time, however, the town of Christchurch is somewhat in advance of the state here depicted, as more houses have been built, and the population considerably increased by emigration; but it is to be feared that the continual tide of population that has lately set in to the gold-producing colonies of Australia, must for a time at least retard the growth of this growing colony.

Should the reports be confirmed which have lately arrived, announcing

that gold is discovered in New Zealand, it is more than probable that the Canterbury Settlement will have to go through the same fiery ordeal as the neighbouring colonies of Australia; and he must be gifted with far more than ordinary penetration who can foresee the effects of the discovery upon the fortunes of the present settlers.

Hitherto, the Canterbury Colony has appeared a desirable locality for extensive sheep-farming: its vast plains, being nearly destitute of wood, are suitable for the pasturing of sheep to an almost unlimited extent. But, should such a change as that which is now reported, come over the spirit of their dreams: the well-intentioned plans which were formed by the Canterbury Association, will, in all probability, be rendered abortive by discoveries which no human foresight could have anticipated.

THE BURMESE WAR.

SINCE our last number the Indian Mail has arrived. The report of the revolt at Ava is confirmed. The King was besieged in his palace by Prince Memdoon, his younger brother. The King had only a garrison of 300 men, while the Prince had with him "the whole army." While General Godwin was at Meaday, a town above Prome, an embassy, consisting of two Burmese chiefs, an Austrian and Italian missionary, Burmese prisoners on parole, waited on the General, on behalf of Prince Memdoon, asking for peace. They stated that Ava and Utamerapoora had both been burnt; that the King could not hold out any longer; that the Burmese, from highest to lowest, were heartily sick of the war, and would gladly see matters amicably settled; and that as soon as Prince Memdoon had established himself on the throne he would conclude a treaty of peace. The emissaries were informed that if Prince Memdoon would send down persons properly accredited, General Godwin would be happy to hear what they had to say; but they had better be quick, or else a British force would one day appear at Ava. And with that answer the embassy withdrew. This took place before the 31st of January, on which day General Godwin returned to Prome, having left a garrison at Meaday. The Governor-General embarked at Calcutta for Rangoon on the 18th February.

The reported repulse of General Steel is without foundation; on the contrary, he had occupied the strong places in Pegu without opposition;

the Burmese, in obedience to orders, retiring upon Ava, thus clearing the province of Pegu. Meanwhile, Captain Fytche, Deputy-Commissioner of Bassein, and Captain Rennie, of the Indian Navy, had, about the end of January, performed gallant service in clearing the province of Burmese. They had 2000 native auxiliaries, eighty Europeans, and four boat-guns. The Burmese General retreated slowly before them. On the 28th January, Captain Fytche, learning he was only a few miles ahead, got on his front by a night march, formed an ambush across the road, and surprised him with a volley and a bayonet charge before daylight. The result was the utter rout of the Burmese, and the complete clearing of the province.

A dreadful fire is reported to have desolated Rangoon.

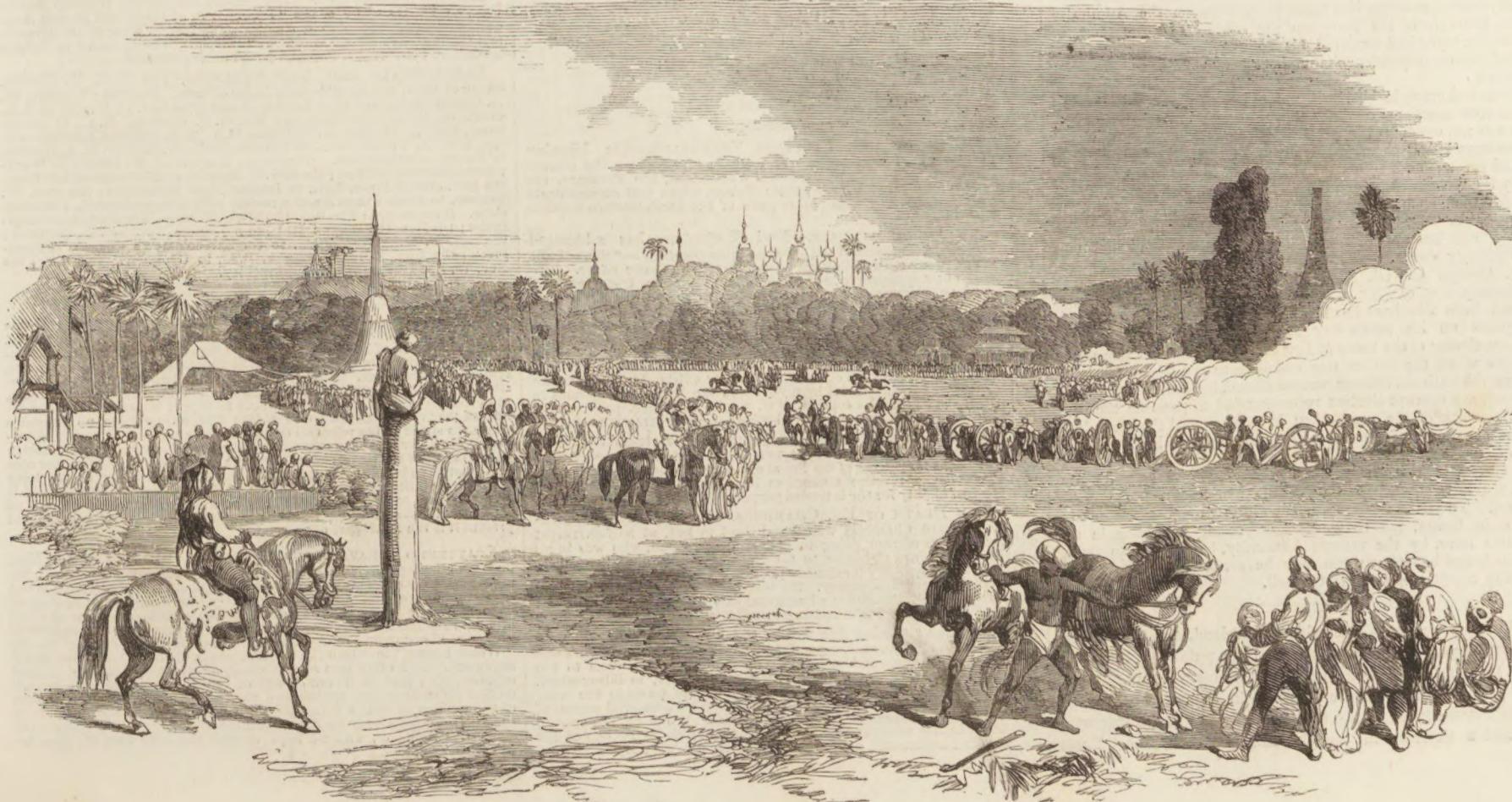
It is stated that a civil war had broken out at Bahawpore, on the Indus; a kind of war of succession, arising out of the death of the late ruler, and requiring British interference. Hyderabad and Oude are described as rapidly approaching desolation; but this news has no novelty.

Intelligence from China represents the rebels as rapidly gaining ground, with Nankin as the goal of their hopes.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

It will be recollected that in the news received at the close of January from the seat of war in Burmah, the Elephant Brigade figured somewhat prominently, and the arrival of this stupendous force was expected at Prome. A Correspondent has enabled us to present to our readers the accompanying very remarkable scene of the brigade of 90 elephants being taught to stand fire, at Moulmein, previous to their accompanying the force.

The next scene is the ceremony of the Proclamation at Prome of the Annexation of Pegu to the British Dominions; the conditions of which were given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of February 19. The proclamation took place on the 8th of January. In the centre of the view is a portion of the Ramnuggur Horse; on the right, a portion of the Light Field Battery, which had the honour of firing the salute on the occasion. The distant pagoda on the right is the Shuay Sandan. In the distance, on the left, is Battery Pagoda; it has been partly knocked down, and two eight-inch howitzers being placed in position there gave it the present name. On the intermediate heights are the quarters of her Majesty's 18th and 80th Regiments.



PROCLAMATION AT PROME OF THE ANNEXATION OF PEGU.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 10.—Second Sunday after Easter.
 MONDAY, 11.—Canning born, 1770. Napoleon's first abdication, 1814.
 TUESDAY, 12.—America discovered, 1492.
 WEDNESDAY, 13.—Dr. Jenner introduced vaccination, 1796.
 THURSDAY, 14.—Bishop Porteus died, 1809.
 FRIDAY, 15.—Easter Term begins. Mutiny at Spithead, 1797.
 SATURDAY, 16.—Buffon died, 1788.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 16.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M 3 15	A 3 35	M 3 50	A 4 5	M 4 15	A 4 30	M 4 45
m h m	m h m	m h m	m h m	m h m	m h m	m h m
3 35	4 5	4 15	4 30	5 0	5 15	5 35
7 0						

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. S.—In the Royal navy a frigate is a man-of-war; but, though full rigged, does not rank as a ship. Ships of the line are vessels carrying above sixty guns—two and three-deckers. We never heard of a 64-gun brig.
 W. P. F.—The *Royal Albert* man-of-war is still in the same slip at Woolwich where she was laid to undergo the process of lengthening, to carry machinery for a screw propeller. It is expected she will be ready for launching next month.
 W. C. F.—The publication of the *Morning Herald* newspaper was commenced in the year 1780.
 POPE JOAN.—We do not interfere in card-playing disputes.
 YORK INQUIRER.—The Census returns of 1851 will be published in a Supplementary Number of the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*, as early as possible.
 GABRIELLE.—Skivers are sheepskins, prepared for bookbinding. (See "Webster's Dictionary.")
 W. L., Holborn-hill; G. I. T., Woolwich; and SCRIBBLER, Dublin.—Declined.
 B. C., Northampton.—The words—

Quoniam Jupiter vult perdere, puits dementat,

are Barnes's translation of a fragment of Euripides.—See *Gentleman's Magazine*, July, 1847, p. 19, note; and *Notes and Queries*, No. 22.
 W. H.—See a work on Taxidermy (Van Voorst, Paternoster-row).
 INDIA should address the Secretary of the Dublin Industrial Exhibition.
 W. P., Southsea.—No such Act as that in question has been passed.
 T. G., York.—We shall be glad to see the sketch.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1853.

A MOTION is to be brought forward by Sir Benjamin Hall, on Thursday next, which both parties in the House of Commons profess an extreme eagerness to have discussed. It concerns the honour and character of the late Administration, particularly of the late First Lord of the Admiralty, the Duke of Northumberland, and of the late Secretary of the Admiralty, Mr. Augustus Stafford O'Brien Stafford. The facts as we find them stated in the two Parliamentary papers, Nos. 271 and 272, of the present session, are these:—In the month of February, 1847, the then Admiralty issued instructions to regulate promotion in the dockyards, with the intention of rewarding merit and stimulating exertion; referring, as the ground for the change, to the vast expense of the naval service, and, with evident dissatisfaction, to the quantity of work done in the dockyards "being below the standard of well-conducted private establishments." By these new regulations all the appointments in the dockyards were to take place consequent on recommendations, founded on merit, forwarded to the Admiralty by the immediate superiors of candidates. To carry out the principle effectually, the reports or recommendations were all directed in 1849 to be made through the Surveyor of the Navy, and direct applications to the Lords of the Admiralty were disconcerted. A better method of getting at a knowledge of the merits of the public servants in the dockyards could scarcely be devised, and the scheme was creditable to the Admiralty of the day. This method of rewarding merit, however, did not suit the late Administration, and on the 19th of April, 1852—very soon, therefore, after the accession of the late Ministers to office—they rescinded the orders of 1847 and 1849, and Mr. Augustus Stafford, then Secretary of the Admiralty, informed Sir Baldwin Walker, the Surveyor of the Navy, that "great dissatisfaction existed amongst his political friends at the manner in which the promotions were made in the dockyards." Sir Baldwin regarded this as a censure on his conduct; and, therefore, in an official letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, Mr. Stafford himself, tendered his resignation. At the same time, he wrote an official letter to the First Lord of the Admiralty (the Duke of Northumberland), stating his reasons for taking such an important step, and pointing out the great advantages which had already resulted from the regulations of 1847 and 1849, and the injury the public service would suffer from repealing them. It was not found convenient to accept the resignation; it would have caused too great a scandal. How Sir Baldwin was induced to withdraw it, has yet to be explained; but he never withdrew his letters, and, greatly to his surprise, Mr. Augustus Stafford denied, on the evening of November 23rd, in the House of Commons, that any correspondence had taken place between the Admiralty and the Surveyor of the Navy on the subject of promotions, or that the Surveyor had tendered his resignation. To refute Mr. Stafford, the correspondence is published by order of the House of Commons.

This is bad enough, but it is not the whole case. Following out the view mentioned in 1847 that the work done in the dockyards was not equal to the work done in private establishments, persons have latterly been imported from the "private trade" into the dockyards; and, according to the decision of the Admiralty, and by the recommendation of Sir Baldwin Walker, a Mr. Wells was appointed, from Liverpool, to be master-smith at Portsmouth, on September 10th, 1852. After he had given up his private business and been a fortnight at Portsmouth, his appointment was suddenly cancelled, without reason assigned. In his place, a Mr. George Cottell, "who figures," says the *Times*, "in the bribery list of Sir Frederick Smith's committee," was removed from Chatham Dockyard; and several other removals consequent on his made way for the promotion of another Chatham elector of the name of Forbes. The public service at the very time when the nation was called on to pay large additional sums for the national defence was sacrificed, honourable men were disgusted, and corrupt electors recommended to promote the supposed interests of the party then in power. All this was done with the sanction, tacit or actually pronounced, of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland.

We must add that the present Admiralty have restored Mr. Wells, and have cancelled all the other appointments made on his dismissal. To guard against any such interference as that of Mr. Stafford in future, the regulations respecting promotion in the dockyards have, by the present Admiralty, been made an Order of Council, and henceforth can only be set aside by the formal consent of the Queen given in Council.

branches of the revenue, therefore, are more permanently influenced than the other branches—such as the Post-office, which decreases in the year but increases in the quarter; and such as Crown lands, and Miscellaneous, which increase in the year and decrease in the quarter. The diminution in the Customs is due partly to a higher duty on sugar, which continued to be paid till July, 1852, and to a considerable reduction this year in the quantity of tea taken into consumption, the consequence of a continued expectation that the duty would be reduced. The diminution in the taxes is probably due to the change from the Window to a House-tax, and some transference of taxes from one account to another. The increase in the Property-tax, in the Exercise, and in the Stamps, are unmistakeable signs of a great and continued increase of business, of consumption, and of prosperity. The Board of Trade tables for the month, when published, will confirm this statement. They will show us a further increase of exports to the amount of upwards of £1,000,000 in the month of February, as compared to the corresponding month of 1852; while in January there was a similar increase of £1,000,000: making, should the progress continue, an increase in the year of £12,000,000. They will mention a slight decrease in the consumption of sugar, and a large decrease in the consumption of tea, both of which we know are continued in March, and which may be partly accounted for by the great emigration. Ships' stores, pay no duties; and, therefore, what the emigrants consume on board ship is free of duty. That the revenue increases, notwithstanding the immense emigration now going on, is a testimony to the very extraordinary prosperity of the nation. Those who stay and those who go are alike benefited.

THE REVENUE.

The quarterly returns of the revenue made up to the 5th, are published. The following details will show the nature of the increase and decrease:—

INCREASE.						
Excise	..	..	..	..	..	£28,517.
Stamps	..	..	..	..	..	141,764
Property-tax	..	..	..	..	..	83,406
Post-office	..	..	..	..	..	23,000
Total ordinary revenue						276,687
Imposts and other monies	..	..	..	..	£80,655	163,906
Repayments of advances	..	..	..	..	83,251	
						£440,593
DECREASE.						
Customs	..	..	..	..	£182,193	
Taxes	..	..	..	..	183,572	395,980
Crown Lands	..	..	..	..	8,000	
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	22,215	
Increase on the Quarter						£44,613

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

[AIR—"Yankee Doodle."]

I.
 FATHER ENGLAND, hale and hearty,
 Looked o'er land and ocean,
 And saw a sight, with keen delight
 And fatherly emotion:
 "Sam!" said he, across the sea,
 "Thy growth is most surprising;
 But thou'ret my son, when all is done.
 I'm proud to see thee rising.

II.
 Firm and honest—free and happy,
 Such the nations find us;
 And strive in vain our heights to gain—
 A hundred years behind us.
 Great's the work that we must do:
 Right to wrong surrenders;
 The foes of men ride rough again,
 And freedom needs defenders.

III.
 Hail Columbia! friend of England,
 Though the world defied us,
 We'd take our stand, with heart and hand,
 And dare it to divide us:
 One in language, faith, and hope—
 Close and dear relations;
 We'll show a light in darkest night
 To guide the wandering nations.

IV.
 Sam, I love thee! I'm thy father;
 Dear as self I prize thee;
 On English ground no slave is found—
 O youth, let Age advise thee.
 Give their freedom to thy slaves,
 Heaven will bless th' endeavour;
 And thou shalt be as I am, free,
 And flourish great for ever!"

EXTENSION OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—On Monday upwards of 300 men were actively at work in laying down the electric wires and iron tubes to the Houses of Parliament, the Treasury, the Board of Admiralty, and Buckingham Palace, which will communicate with Holyhead, Liverpool, and other parts of the north-western districts of England direct.

MODEL LODGING-HOUSES.—Earl Shaftesbury has addressed the following letter (dated April 6) to the Press generally:—“Sir,—May I request you to insert the following communication in your paper. I receive constantly anonymous letters, to which, therefore, I can send no reply, with suggestions such as this extract will exemplify: ‘We beg you will endeavour to bring forward in your place in Parliament a bill to make it necessary for every town or borough that has a population of 10,000 to have a model lodging-house, to accommodate not less than forty or fifty men.’ Then follow many remarks as to the various arrangements, and the cost per week to each lodger. I avail myself of this opportunity to state that an enabling act of this kind already exists—14 and 15 of the Queen, chapter 24—introduced by myself into the House of Commons in May, 1851. The general adoption of it, would, I believe, produce very great benefits.—I am, sir, your very obedient servant, SHAFTESBURY.

BOOKS FOR THE LEARNED SOCIETIES.—The steamer *Panther* arrived from Ostend, has brought two bales, containing presentation copies of books for the use of the Royal and other learned societies in this country, and the revenue authorities have issued directions for their delivery free of duty for the intended purpose.

SUDDEN DEATH OF DR. CHAMBERS.—On Wednesday morning Dr. Richard Chambers was found dead in bed, at half-past eight o'clock, upon his servant going to call him. Deceased, who was in his sixty-third year, was physician to the Royal Free Hospital, the Cancer Hospital, the Dispensary for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, and the Blenheim-street Dispensary. He was also a member of the Medical and Harveian Societies, and the Provincial and Medical Association; and author of several practical treatises on medicine.

FIRES.—An alarming fire broke out on Monday evening, in Milk-street, Cheapside, on the premises of Messrs. Bartlett. The fire was not put out until there had been very considerable damage done to the property.—Another fire occurred, at the same time, in Silver-street, Wood-street, at Mr. Crawley's, caused by the heat of stoves in the next house; and the firemen were unable to conquer the flames until several of the stores or warehouses were nearly burnt out. While on the way to the first fire, an unfortunate man was knocked down by one of the engines, on Langgate-hill, and the wheels passed over his body.

THE COURT.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF HER MAJESTY.

The interesting event which has been looked forward to with national anxiety for some weeks past took place on Thursday. At a quarter after one o'clock on the afternoon of that day, the Queen was safely delivered of a Prince. There were present on the occasion, in her Majesty's room, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Dr. Locock, and Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse. In the adjoining apartments, besides the other medical attendants (Sir James Clark and Dr. Ferguson), were her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Lady-in-Waiting on the Queen, and the following officers of state and Lords of the Privy Council, viz.:—The Earl of Aberdeen, First Lord of the Treasury; Earl Granville, Lord President; the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Steward; the Duke of Wellington, Master of the Horse; the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Marquis of Lansdowne; the Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Chamberlain; the Duke of Argyll, Lord Privy Seal; Viscount Palmerston, Secretary of State for the Home Department; and Lord Cranworth, Lord Chancellor.

The near approach of the gratifying event can scarcely have been anticipated, for we learn that on the previous afternoon her Majesty not only took a drive in an open landau and four, but subsequently had a dinner party, at which Lord John Russell and other official personages were present.

The bulletin issued on Thursday night was as follows:—

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, April 7th, 1853.

"The Queen was safely delivered of a Prince at ten minutes past one o'clock this afternoon. Her Majesty and the infant Prince are well."

JAMES CLARK, M.D.

CHARLES LOCOCK, M.D.

ROBERT FERGUSON, M.D."

On Monday the Queen and the Prince, accompanied by the Princess Alice, took a drive in an open landau and four. In the evening her Majesty and his Royal Highness honoured the French Plays with their presence.

On Tuesday her Majesty, accompanied by the Princesses Helena and Louisa, and attended by the Countess of Gainsborough and Major-General Buckley, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester house. The Prince Consort, on the same day, visited the Exhibition of the Society of British Artists, in Suffolk-street.

The Countess of Gainsborough has succeeded the Duchess of Wellington in her duties as the Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Hugh Seymour has relieved Captain the Hon. Dudley de Ros in his duties as Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by her Serene Highness the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, and attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson and Sir George Couper, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with her presence on Tuesday evening.

The Countess de Lavradio, wife of his Excellency the Portuguese Minister, celebrated the natal day of her Majesty the Queen of Portugal, on Monday evening, by a very brilliant entertainment to the corps diplomatique and aristocracy, at the residence of the Portuguese Legation in Gloucester-place.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer have arrived in Portland-place, from a visiting tour. Madame Van de Weyer will have a grand reception this evening (Saturday), in honour of the Duke de Brabant's coming of age.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers have left Deane-park, for Belvoir Castle, on a visit to the Duke of Rutland.

The Earl and Countess of Lanesborough have arrived in Great Stanhope-street, from their seat in Leicestershire.

Lady Agnes Duff gave a delightful soirée dansante on Wednesday night, at the family mansion in Eaton-place. The especial object of the réunion was to celebrate the approaching début of her Ladyship's beautiful sister, Lady Alice Hay.

We are sorry to hear that the youthful Lord Stanhope is confined to his room, at Bretby Park, by a severe attack of bronchitis, which prevents his Lordship doing duty with his regiment, the Royal Horse Guards.

Sir James and Lady Anne Mackenzie have arrived at Farne's Hotel, Belgrave, for the season.

Mrs. Gladstone held her first reception on Wednesday evening, at the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Downing-street.

Mrs. Disraeli has issued cards for receptions on Wednesday next, and on Wednesday, the 20th inst.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the honour of a Baronet upon Dr. Henry Holland, one of her Majesty's Physicians Extraordinary.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Rev. R. C. Coxe, M.A., was installed Archdeacon of Linlithgow, on Saturday morning, in the cathedral church of Durham.

HANDSOME CHURCH GIFTS.—A beautiful east window has just been presented to the parish church of Stockland, Devonshire, by the Rev. W. H. Turner, Rector of Trent, Somersetshire. The design of the glass window is the four Evangelists, with their Gospels in their hands. Within the last seven years there have been no less than four entirely new windows placed in the church, and three restored.

NEW CHURCHES.—From the thirty-second annual report of the Commissioners for Building New Churches, it appears that since the last report twenty-two churches have been completed, in which accommodation has been provided for 13,658 persons, including 9347 free seats for the poor. It appears that, in the whole, 519 churches have now been completed, and provision has therein been made for 532,636 persons, including 314,979 free seats

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, APRIL 7.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature from Average.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
April 1	29.347	58.1	44.4	48.7	+ 5.1	82	W.S.W.	0.47
" 2	29.743	57.3	41.3	47.3	+ 3.6	74	W.	0.00
" 3	29.594	55.8	43.3	46.0	+ 2.1	91	S.W.	0.19
" 4	29.683	63.1	46.5	52.2	+ 8.2	74	W.	0.00
" 5	29.783	62.0	49.7	52.4	+ 8.2	95	W.	0.18
" 6	29.920	61.9	47.0	53.0	+ 8.6	87	W.S.W.	0.00
" 7	29.738	58.0	46.6	49.9	+ 5.4	71	W.	0.01

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average.

The reading of the barometer has been variable during the week: its mean reading was 29.687 inches; and the range in the week was rather more than half an inch. The weather during the week has been warm, close, and variable. The mean daily temperature was above its average on every day. The mean temperature of the week was 49.9°, which is 5.9° above the average of the same week in thirty-eight years. The daily range of temperature was less than in the preceding week. The range of temperature in the week was 21.8°; the highest reading being 63.1°, on the 4th; and the lowest 41.3°, on the 2nd. Rain has fallen frequently; and, together with hail which fell on the 1st, produced nearly eight-tenths of an inch of water.

Lewisham, April 8th, 1853.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—In the week ending April 2, the births of 1909 children were registered in the metropolitan districts; of these 1005 were boys, and 904 were girls. In the eight corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years the average number was 1411. The number of deaths from all causes amounted to the large number of 1748. This great increase on the high mortality of the previous weeks is due to some considerable extent to the extremes to which the weather has lately been subjected; and the Registrar-General remarks that the increase is due also to some extent to the influx into the register books of cases on which coroners had held inquests, and which have been permitted to accumulate during the quarter. The Registrar-General estimates the number of deaths to exceed the estimated amount by more than 450. To zymotic diseases, whose average is 179, were attributed 273 deaths: of these there were 6 to smallpox; to scarlatina, 39; to whooping-cough, 84, whose average is 45 only; and to typhus, 77, its average is 36. To tubercular diseases 225 are due, whose averages amount to 185; the excess was on cases of consumption, to which cause 179 deaths were due, its average being 132. To diseases of the brain, nerves, &c., there were 175 deaths, exceeding their average by 45: of these 44 were attributed to apoplexy, its average is 27. To diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 68. To diseases of the lungs and of the other organs of respiration, the large number of 420 deaths took place, exceeding their averages by no less than 231: of these are due to bronchitis 231, its average is 68; and to pneumonia 122, its average is 78. To violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 163 deaths are referred.

THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—On the decease of the late Duke of Wellington, the remains were registered in the possession of his family three Ribands of the Order of the Garter. The latest worn by the lamented hero has recently been presented to, and graciously accepted by, her Majesty. A second, of very old and historical interest, is retained in the family; and the third has just been sent by the present Duke of Wellington to the Marquis of Londonderry, upon whom the Garter of the great Duke was conferred by the Queen.

MUSEUM OF ORNAMENTAL ART, MARLBOROUGH-HOUSE.—The numbers attending, &c., during the month of March were as follows:—12,037 persons on the public days, and admitted free; 1091 persons on the students' days, and admitted as students on the payment of 6d. each besides the registered students of the classes o schools.

THE DWELLINGS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.—The Society for the Improvement of the Dwellings of the Poor, under the presidency of Lord Weston, intend to inaugurate the laying of the first stone of their new building on Tuesday, the 12th, by a festival at the London Tavern. The stone will be laid by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The Duke of Argyl will preside at the dinner.

CITY OF LONDON GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY.—The anniversary festival of this society was held at the London Tavern on Wednesday evening: Mr. Henry Pownall presiding, in the absence of the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, M.P. A very pleasant evening was passed, and upwards of £600 was added to the funds of the institution.

METROPOLITAN DRAINAGE.—On Monday night the adjourned meeting of delegates appointed to take into consideration the provisions of the Great London Drainage Bill was held at the Marylebone Court-house, Mr. Nicholay in the chair. Mr. J. Toulmin Smith spoke in support of his amendment, to the effect that the bill, with certain modifications, was one that ought to be approved of. Mr. T. M. Nelson opposed the measure. After considerable debate, Mr. Smith's amendment was lost; and Mr. Nelson then proposed, and Mr. Horne seconded, another amendment, to the effect, that any scheme of drainage should be under the supervision of a board to be appointed by the ratepayers; that sewage be diverted as much as possible from the river Thames, and be delivered without artificial means at a point so distant as would preclude its return; that if the collection should form a source of profit, it should be sold for the benefit of the ratepayers; and that, should the legislature agree to such a system, it should be without a guarantee clause. This was, as ed to; and the meeting separated.

THE PARKS.—The principal portion of the footpaths in Hyde Park have received a fresh coating of gravel, &c., and undergone general repair for the ensuing season. The small shingle which was at one time made use of for the purpose has given place to a mixture of gravel and cinders, which is found to harden the pathway in a material degree, and consequently render the repairs more durable and able to resist the effects of continued rain.

CHAIRMANSHIP OF COMMITTEES.—The Chairmanship of Committees has been vacated by the resignation of Mr. Wilson Patten, that honourable gentleman not finding his health adequate to the discharge of the arduous duties of the office. We have reason to believe that the Hon. E. P. Bouverie will be proposed as Mr. Wilson Patten's successor, and we have little doubt that the House will evince its appreciation of Mr. Bouverie's business capabilities by selecting him to fill the post.—*Globe*.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY.—The anniversary festival of this charity took place on Tuesday night at the London Tavern, and was presided over by Mr. Booker, M.P. About 150 gentlemen sat down to dinner, among whom were Lord Bernard, Lord Erskine, Mr. Sheriff Croll, and the Master of the Temple. The children were paraded round the room, and one of the boys delivered a poetical address. During the evening subscriptions to the amount of £2000 were announced by the secretary.

WESTBOURNE-GROVE CHAPEL, BAYSWATER.—This chapel was opened on Tuesday, when a sermon was preached by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel to a crowded and respectable congregation. The chapel is a spacious structure, and cost nearly £4000.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—A crowded meeting took place on Saturday evening, at the Lecture-hall, Fair-street, Horsleydown, to hear an address from Mrs. Chisholm, on the subject of emigration, which was delivered at the request of the committee of the Bermondsey and Horsleydown Mutual Improvement Association. Not less than 400 persons were present, including a great number of females.

FAREWELL EMIGRATION MEETING.—An interesting meeting was held on Tuesday evening, in Exeter-hall, to celebrate the departure of the temperance ship *John Barrow* to Australia with emigrants. The chair was occupied by Mr. L. Heyworth, M.P.; and on the platform we observed Mr. F. Crossley, M.P., Mr. J. S. Buckingham, Mr. G. Cruikshank, and other advocates of the temperance cause.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.—On Wednesday afternoon a deputation, consisting of the president, fellows, and members of the Royal College of Physicians, waited upon Lord Palmerston, at the Home-office, for the purpose of entreating his Lordship to take such immediate steps as might appear necessary to obtain a new charter for the college. His Lordship promised to pay every attention to the wishes of the deputation.

NEW PEER.—Viscount Enfield is about to be summoned to the House of Peers by the title of Baron Strafford, of Harmondsworth, Middlesex; and the Marquis of Stafford is to be Lord-Lieutenant of Cromarty, in the place of Roderick Macleod, of Cadboll, Esq., deceased.

IMPORTATION OF GOLD.—On Wednesday morning the train from Liverpool brought to the Euston-station four tons and a half of gold, which had been landed from Australia. The valuable cargo remained in the custody of the servants of the North-Western Railway Company until eight, when it was conveyed in a wagon and covered cart to the Bank of England, guarded by thirty-five of the police.

APPLICATION TO CLOSE ST. GILES'S CHURCHYARD.—A memorial is now in course of signature from the parishioners to the Home Secretary, praying for an order to close the churchyard in High-street, some part of which has been used for interment ever since 1117, and another part since 1667. So long back as 1803 it was stated in an act of Parliament that the ground had become extremely offensive and dangerous to the health of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The representation of Auber's master-piece in serious opera, the ever fresh and popular "Masaniello," on the opening night of the season (last Saturday), was, without exception, the flattest performance that had ever taken place since Covent-garden had been devoted to the Italian lyric drama. It is difficult to account for the unsatisfactory execution. The work is quite familiar to the company at large, the only change in the cast being a new *Fenella*, who is, however, dumb; and the band, chorus, and conductor presenting the familiar faces of former seasons. It was clearly not the fault of the audience, for whenever there was a legitimate call for enthusiasm—as in the overture, the duo of liberty, between Tambril and Formes, and in the market prayer—all very fervently encored; the house was quite ready to respond—and certainly the reception given to Costa, Tambril, Formes, and Mme. Castellan, proved that there was no fidelity lacking for the established favourites. And yet, universal languor, independently of occasional incorrectness and uncertainty, seemed to be the order, or rather the disorder, of the evening. It is not sufficient to say that Tambril was fatigued from a long and perilous journey from the Russian capital; for, whatever may have been his deficiency of power, as an artist he never more distinguished himself. It helps little towards a solution to record that Madame Castellan was not in her best voice in *Eleira*, which never was adapted for her. It brings us no nearer an explanation of the night's contrariety, to mention that the singing of Mei and Ronconi was execrable, albeit the latter acts *Eorella* capitally; nor is it of paramount importance to Auber's superb production, that the representative of *Fenella* should always prove a Pauline Leroux or a Monti, instead of a third-rate conventional *dansuse*, as Marmet turned out to be. All these drawbacks, mishaps, and contrarieties may be enumerated in the most bitter spirit; and still the bare fact of a very dull night at the Royal Italian Opera may not be accounted for. The misfortune to the management is that it occurred on the first night of the season; and hence the universal feeling of disappointment and vexation. But, in making the full admission as to Saturday's sad inauguration, it would be very unfair to conclude that it is to be the precedent for future doings. The directors have displayed too much artistic feeling, although not altogether immaculate, to authorise such a supposition; and Costa has too much love of his art, to allow such an unfortunate exhibition to be repeated. But even in the best-regulated theatres in the world, containing the largest amount of talent, it will happen that a performance will be lifeless, from most inexplicable causes.

Tuesday, the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Princess Adelais of Iohenlohe, occupied the Queen's box, at the second performance of "Masaniello."

Owing to the late period at which the season began, it was necessary to give the last subscription night on Thursday night, when the well-known Parisian ballet-divertissement, "La Fille Mal Gardée" (the music by Herold), was produced, under the direction of M. Desplaces; and supported by Mlle. Besson, Mlle. Kolenberg, Mlle. Santi, Mlle. Borville, M. Petit (from the Grand Opera in Paris), M. Gouriet, M. Calde (Mr. Harris), M. Desplaces. Prior to the ballet, Rossini's "Barbiere" was performed, with Madame Bosio as *Rosina*; Ronconi, *Figaro*; and Tagliafico, *Dr. Bartolo*. Signor Lucchesi made his first appearance in this country as the *Count*; and Herr Formes undertook, for the first time, the character of the wily *Basilio*. The new tenor will be a very useful acquisition: his voice is not of the most sympathetic quality, but his style is good. Madame Bosio made quite a sensation; if she had not sung a mawkish air, with variations, by Vaccaj, her triumph would have been complete. Formes is ill-adapted for *Basilio* in every respect; his reading of the great air of "Caluny" was quite a mistake. Ronconi's reception was rapturous, and he acted and sang *Figaro* to perfection, convincing the artistes as well as the audience with laughter. The National Anthem was sung after the opera, in consequence of the interesting event of the day. Madame Castellan and Herr Formes sang the solo verses. The ballet scarcely exacts a remark: it must be added to the list of choreographic casualties at this establishment, at which opera alone appears to flourish. The execution of the "Barbiere," in the ensemble, was superb.

ST. JAMES'S.

This theatre reopened on Monday, with Mlle. Page in "Les Extrêmes Se Touchent," as *La Comtesse*, M. Lafont acting *Le Chevalier*. In the next piece, "L'Image," the same lady impersonated the *Marquise*, and was supported by M. Julian in the part of *Leopold*. The Queen and Prince Albert were present.

HAYMARKET.

A new comedy, from the pen of Mr. Robert Sullivan, was produced on Thursday. It is entitled "Elopements in High Life." Like all the other pieces by the same author, the present is a drama of witty conversation rather than of story, and the dialogue is written with his usual neatness and point. Lord Betterton (Mr. Chippendale) and his lady (Mrs. Fitzwilliam), having diff'd on the education of their children, have lived apart, and his daughter *Sybilla* (Mrs. Buckingham) is about to be married to a gentleman of supposed fortune, named *Travers* (Mr. Barry Sullivan), while really in love with his friend *Tom Singleheart* (Mr. Howe). She is relieved, however, from this disagreeable prospect by the discovery of Mr. Travers's real character, who has also paid his addresses to the widow *Lovelock* (Miss Reynolds), and *Katherine* (Miss Louisa Howard), daughter to Lady Betterton. There are underplots in relation to *Charles Perfect*, Lord Betterton's son (Mr. William Farren) whose elopement with *Katherine* is contrived by *Travers*; an arrangement which is, however, modified by the absurd interference of one *Jemmy Tulip* (Mr. Buckstone), who, in a fit of over-cleverness, in association with a *Captain Gauk* of the *Unattached* (Mr. Compton), turns the plan into an abduction of *Sybilla*. But the whole affair is detected in time; and, by the contrivance of Mrs. *Lovelock*, who is really in love with *Travers*, the debts of the latter are paid, and all parties are made happy; the *Lord* and *Lady Betterton* being reconciled both to their children and themselves. The comedy was well placed on the stage with appropriate scenery, and elegantly acted. It was well received by a crowded house. Owing to the accouplement of her Majesty, "God save the Queen" was played immediately on the 1st of the curtain, which prevented the author being called for, as usual, on the 2nd night of the performance. There is, however, no doubt of the success of the performance.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The performance of "The Second Part of King Henry IV." has been repeated this week, and thus gives us an opportunity of reviewing, as promised, the manner in which the play is acted. Though old to the library, this fine dramatic chronicle is so new to the stage, that the performers could have had no assistance in their studies from tradition. The *Falstaff* of the prevo is part, and of "The Merry Wives," is also different from the *Falstaff* of this same "second part." Here we are not treated with the old fat Knight's evident cowardice, but with his apparent courage. He is a very leonine hero in the estimation of his braggart associates, as also of *Dame Quickly* and *Doll Tearsheet*. In the former play he had soliloquised on "Discretion," as "the better part of valour;" in this he soliloquises on "Valour," as the product of "your excellent sherris." "Skill in the weapon is nothing without sack; for that sets it a work: and learning a mere hoard of gold kept by a devil, till sack commences it, and sets it in act and use." Perhaps, now-a-days, there is no actor on the stage who could have delivered this speech with more elocutionary force than Mr. Barrett, except, perhaps, Mr. Phelps himself, whose performance of the two usual *Falstaffs* ranks among the achievements for which he will be remembered. Mr. Barrett acted the whole part with discretion and judgment; though a further acquaintance with it, and practice in it, seemed here and there desirable. It will bear still more study and experience; but, of "what is done," we can report well. The *Dame Quickly* of Mrs. Marston is also a new study, not altogether of the most pleasant, perhaps; but this truly Shaksperian actress undertakes it with commendable boldness, and gives, at all hazards, a veritable portrait, true as a sun-painting—the poet's soul, immortally hovering over the scene of his triumphs, being the orb to which the processes of her own are directed, in the histrionic conception and execution of this inimitable work of stage art. But we must not conclude the present notice, without conferring marked distinction on Mr. Phelps's performance of the two characters, *Henry IV.* and *Justice Shallow*. For the excellence of the former, all were prepared; but, the transcendent merit of the latter is calculated to take by surprise even those most acquainted with the versatility of the actor's powers. Mr. Phelps's *Justice Shallow* is a complete impersonation of the part. The make-up thoroughly disfigures the actor's identity, and substitutes the senile, foolish, fidgety Justice to the life. The near-sightedness, the self-importance, the nervous irritability, the authority of office, and its modifications by means of its associates, its inherent dignity, and its accidental corruptions—all these things enter somehow into this marvellous impersonation. The nearest approach to it that we remember was in one or two of poor Power's most intelligent assumptions. As an old man, nothing that Mr. Farren has done was ever superior. It was complete in every scene; not the least failing-off anywhere. Let it be acknowledged as one of the most precious and perfect works of a first-rate artist; true in drawing, rich in colouring, and excellent in composition.

With acting such as this, the play, though burdened with classical speeches of royal length, appeared to us not in the least heavy; but, on the contrary, afforded a delightful evening's entertainment, calculated to elevate and instruct both the taste and the understanding.

STRAND.

English Opera, of the old school, has been given every evening since Easter Monday, at this theatre, in the shape of Bickerstaffe's "Love in a Village": sustained by Miss R. Isaacs, Miss E. Ormond, Miss Featherstone, and Leffler.

CITY OF LONDON.

The deserved success of Mr. Wilkin's drama of "Civilisation" has induced the management of this theatre to attempt the production of another original play from the same pen. This time it is a tragedy, which, under the title of the "Egyptian," was introduced to an east end audience on Monday. In structure the play is strictly classical, and the hero rather of the French tragic school than the Shaksperian. He is, in fact, a statesman and warrior in love, a Princess being the object of his adoration, the daughter of Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra. *Antiochus* a giant Parthian, personated by Mr. N. T. Hicks; and *Grecchus*, a Roman, are also suitors of the lady. Her affections are, however, given to the Wolf-bred; and *Zabdas*, the "Egyptian" (Mr. C. Pitt), resigns her, though not without a terrible struggle of the heart. *Antiochus* proves traitor to the cause of Palmyra, and is ultimately slain by *Zabdas*; who is then commissioned by the Queen, on the fall of the city, to immolate her daughter, lest she should fall dishonorably into the hands of the victorious invaders. From this doom, however, she is saved by the clemency of the Emperor *Aurelian</*

EXHIBITION
OF THE
SOCIETY OF BRITISH
ARTISTS.

SECOND NOTICE.

PETTIT has three works, in which he aims at striking effects—but effects very different in character. "Corfe Castle—Twilight" (224), is a circular picture, reminding one strongly of the ivy-clad church exhibited by Anthony last year, in the same room, and nearly at the very same spot. The ruin is covered with ivy, moss, &c., elaborately painted, and with more of local colour than the almost total absence of light from the sky would warrant—the dark green of the foreground forming a strong contrast with the cold slate-tints of the sky. In No. 187, representing the "First Formation of the Beasts of the Field and the Fowls of the Air," the atmosphere is the very reverse of that just spoken of, being of the brightest sun-light. The details of the innumerable objects introduced are set forth with painstaking finish, but are too minute to be fully appreciated in the position, just above the line, where the picture is now hung. The greatest effort of the three, however, is (422) "The Seventh Vial," from the Revelations:—

And the seventh ange poured out his vial into the air; and there came a great voice out of the temple of heaven from the throne, saying, It is done. And there were voices, and thunders, and lightnings; and there was a great earthquake, such as was not since men were upon the earth, so mighty an earthquake, and so great. And the great city was divided into three parts, and the cities of the nations fell. —*Revelation xvi. 17—19.*

Mr. Pettit divides his canvas not into three parts, but into two. One side represents the Divine wrath manifesting itself in a lurid torrent, which pours into a fiery sea, the surges of which threaten soon to overwhelm the devoted city. The other side represents part of the city itself; some of its principal monuments cracking and toppling to the ground, whilst the terror-stricken inhabitants crowd together in the open space, vainly deprecating their impending doom. The atmosphere here is of a sickly greenish hue, which in itself has a very good effect, but which is hardly brought into keeping with the peculiar red of the other side, in which too much lake is employed, and amongst which pale blue tints are introduced. Barring the objections on the score of colour, which are too palpable not to be noticed; barring, also, the too close resemblance of style to that in which Martin, as the originator, achieved well-earned honours, there is still considerable merit in the general conception of the work before us, and much power in the execution.

In the Landscape department Boddington displays his accustomed talent, and more variety than usual. Of his eleven pictures, that which commands the largest share of attention—and deservedly so—is (101) "On the River Mawddach, at Tyn-y-groes, North Wales." Without any diminution of the careful finish always manifested by this artist, we observe in this picture a freer and broader treatment than he has generally aimed at, and with happy results. We look down from a mountain height into a deep valley, through which a stream holds its rapid course—a fact admirably told by the sharp ripple on its surface. The atmosphere is fresh, and nicely chequered. (28) "The Lake of Tal-y-Llyn, North Wales," is a scene of more breadth, naturally, than the last; treated with a sympathetic feeling; and under a brighter atmosphere. (531) "A Weedy Branch of the Thames" is a subject in which the artist is quite at home. (492) "Evening Prayer" is a small circular picture, representing a village church, embedded in foliage, under a mild evening sky, most agreeably rendered.

Tenant charms us with his fine appreciation of nature and freshness of pencil, and is almost equally at home at sea or on dry land. Still, if we were called upon to decide between the two on the present



"MAY-DAY."—PAINTED BY J. J. HILL.—FROM THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS' EXHIBITION.

occasion, we should say the sea had "the call." Who would pine after the glories of the Mediterranean, when such a glorious sea and sky are brought to their very doors in (260) "Margate Sands—Reculvers and the Isle of Sheppy in the distance"? The world of fashion and taste who go abroad in search of the picturesque will begin to suspect, when looking at this little picture, that the picturesque is to be found nearer home, if it is but sought out with the eye of an artist. The point of view chosen is very low—low as the Margate Sands; yet so skilfully is the aerial perspective managed, that they are made to travel a distance of many miles in a small height of canvas. The tide is out, the weather calm; and there is a soft, silvery radiance on the water, which is the very truth of nature under the aspect chosen. The sky, though lofty, is judiciously chequered with light clouds. "Near Fairlight Glen—Hastings" (169) is a fine coast scene, under a glowing sunlight, the influence of which pervades the recesses of the rugged foreground with the happiest effect. "Cwm Ogwr, Glamorganshire" (77), is a bold mountain view, partially illuminated by the sun. The clouds which cover the hills on the left are, in our opinion, not correctly realised—having more of a smoky than a watery appearance. "Between Twickenham and Teddington" (471) is a remarkably genuine bit of Thames scenery. The effect, however, is a little marred, by the undue extent of the cold blue sky, which over-balances the picture.

Clint has several of his glowing sunsets, in which he is at the present day almost without rival, and of which we especially admire (468) the "Closing Hour of Day," in which a fine mountain distance is introduced. But still more to our taste are his efforts after the more ordinary aspects of nature, as his "On the Coast of Sussex—Hastings and Fairlight Down in the distance" (271). Here the broad bosom of the deep is spread out in calm and simple majesty, under a generous sky, upon which only a few light straggling clouds intrude. The water is deep and pellucid, the air warm and grateful: all is combined to make a scene

hedgehog, and looking for all the world as though they could make mincemeat of him; the mixed expression of savage intent and prudent forbearance being capitally given.

302, "Waiting for the Carriage," by Mrs. Bassett, is a very small study of a single female head, muffed in a black silk hood, with a rich brown background; and is an illustration of how much of very satisfactory effect may be produced by very simple means. Dartaguenave has two small female studies (182), the "Affections," representing a girl at the tomb of a relation; and (383) the "Cottage Girl—Recreation," both remarkable for delicate but appropriate expression.

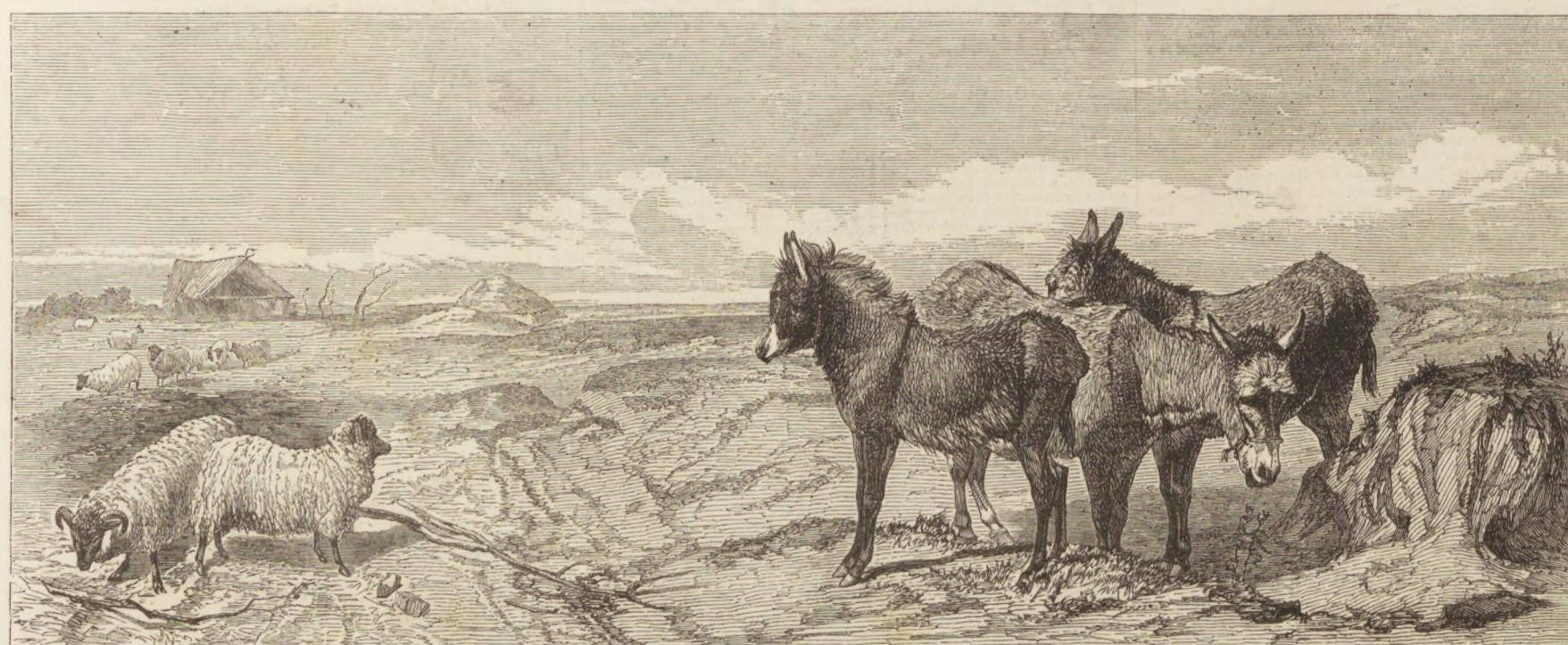
G. Smith produces a little rustic interior—"The Breakfast" (276)—representing a boy eating bread-and-milk, with a dog for looker-on: full of spirit and life, and well-finished in every respect.

"Happy as a Queen" (326*), by B. Roberts, presents us to a little foreign girl, dressed in a green worsted polka, a red handkerchief round her head, brandishing a tambourine, and grinning a broad grin, as an inducement for the bestowal of an odd halfpenny. Spirited in character, and the colour very pure.

Fitzcook has made a very clever little picture of "Don Quixote and Sancho Panza waiting for sunrise on the Strand at Barcelona" (518): a small study for which he also this year exhibits in the Portland Gallery.

"The Man the Rail Ran Over—a Vision of the Past" (538), by J. G. Fennell, is a touching though comic reminiscence of the stage coachman of the olden time, sitting on his box (which is inscribed "Independent"), with rubicund countenance, and flourishing his whip as heretofore,—only in the clouds.

By R. Buchner we remark two very expressive heads, artistically treated (410), "Study from a Sicilian Exile" and (448) "Study of a Roman Head;" the former a male, the latter a female. He has, also, a portrait of Gardoni, the favorite tenor (120), which may be pronounced a speaking, if not a singing likeness.



"LYTHAM COMMON, LANCASHIRE."—PAINTED BY R. ANSDELL.—FROM THE BRITISH INSTITUTION EXHIBITION.

upon which the eye delights to dwell, and upon which "the sun should never set!"

Before taking leave of the landscapes we must mention a very pleasing picture by J. Danby, "Connell Ferry, Loch Etive, Scotland;" in which the golden effects of a broad sunlight are realised with very great success.

Hill presents us with three of his pretty studies of clear-eyed mountain girls, in the primitive occupation of fetching water, &c.; and, in addition, a very meritorious group-picture, entitled, "May-day" (164). Two playful girls are stretching upward to gather bunches of the may-bloom, whilst a boy lends his aid to bring down the branch to within their reach; one younger child completes the happy group, which is surrounded with a nice homely landscape, in the distance of which a flock of sheep are grazing. The colouring is very delicate and agreeable.

We must now make passing mention of works in various branches which we noticed in our rounds. Stooping very low—right down to the ground—we admire a very accurate portraiture of Southdown sheep's heads, within a small circle some 9 inches diameter (80), by W. Webb. Near at hand, but higher up, is a small picture, "Cows at a Pond—Evening," by A. R. C. Corbould (103), which, though of unpretending appearance, has a good deal of Cupidish character about it.

Proceeding to other animal subjects, we remark some capital "Dead Poultry," by J. Hardy, jun. (336); and two fish pieces by Rolfe (387 and 420), the latter of which, entitled the "Death Struggle," represents the closing incidents of a well-contested tussle with a jack, which is just about to be dropped into the landing-net.

344. "Ny Touchez pas!" (Anglaise, "Paws off!") is a clever little picture: two rough terrier dogs barking at a hedgehog, and looking for all the world as though they could make

mincemeat of him; the mixed expression of savage intent and prudent forbearance being capitally given.

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NATIONAL INSTITUTION
OF THE FINE ARTS.

WE now take a farewell glance at this generally interesting exhibition.

S. Laurence exhibits a rather striking portrait of "Professor H. H. Goodeve, M.D." (195); painted, we are informed, for the Medical College of Calcutta, at the request of the students, more especially to commemorate the triumph over Eastern prejudices, resulting from the study of practical anatomy, by Dr. Goodeve, amongst the natives of India. The prejudices of the Oriental nations upon this point are well known; and the successful exertions of Dr. Goodeve in removing them cannot be too highly appreciated by those who look forward to the social regeneration of these numerous tribes. The Professor has a commanding presence, with good intellectual development. He is attired in his black silk gown, which is richly painted in, and apparently in the act of addressing his class; and on a table at his side is a "subject," or dead body, which being ably foreshadowed, and kept in a subdued tone, does not in the slightest degree shock the eye, whilst it conveys essentially to the historical interest of the picture. The same artist has a portrait of "Samuel Rogers, Esq." (41), the poet, which though certainly a likeness, lacks the intellectual character of the original, and is carelessly executed in many particulars. The colours in some places seem to have been laid on in the wrong succession—those of the face, for instance, being over, instead of beneath, that of the black velvet cap; and there is no distance shown between the head of the sitter and the top of the black arm-chair, nor between the latter and the wall. These are errors, which must not be overlooked, when admitting much general merit in the artist.

Provost has several very pretty interiors, in which he elaborates the details of the domestic household, chiefly amongst the humbler classes, with great accuracy and finish. The tone, also, is warm and harmonious, though sometimes a little monotonous. The picture which we engrave—"A Wiltshire Farmer's Fireside"—is an agreeable sample of this artist's talent.

Amongst the landscapes, we remark with pleasure a highly agreeable one—"Sunset: Winter," by G. A. Williams. We have here a group of boys amusing themselves on the snow-clad ice on the village pond. The figures are full of action and life; and the whole of the various features of the landscape are well chosen, and tastefully treated. But what constitutes the greatest charm of this little picture is its transparent effect, even under a hazy sky; and the warmth which is imparted to surfaces in themselves cold. This is arrived at by a broad



"A WILTSHIRE COTTAGER'S FIRESIDE."—PAINTED BY ALFRED PROVIS.—FROM THE PORTLAND GALLERY EXHIBITION.

diffusion of the red tints from the setting sun; and the green hue given to the shades (strictly accordant with the truth of nature), which, blending with the other colours—they being but faintly suggested—produce a result of perfect harmony.

F. Besson exhibits two little pictures in the French style—the style of the time of the decline of French art in the eighteenth century, which is, after all, better than that of its revival since; and, in treat-

ment more particularly, after that light dabby or woolly touch which we find in Watteau and Boucher. And though these little pictures are by no means of a high class, or objects which we would hold out for imitation, we would yet point to them as containing matters usefully suggestive in a day when colouring is too much left to caprice or chance. One of this pair represents "Boucher, the celebrated painter, buying cherries of the beautiful Rosine;" and, as we have said before, is executed in close resemblance to the weak and flimsy style of that artist. When closely looked into, however, some of the subdued points—as the eyes of the female, the colour of the cherries, and other objects—come out with remarkable effect. The other—"Venus, attended by Cupids"—is a more ambitious, but less satisfactory, effort.

Amongst the various works of still-life which the collection comprises, we must mention with especial praise a "Family Meeting on the Banks of the Thames," by W. L. Rolfe; in other words, a group of all the fish that are found, or ever were found, in the Thames—from the noble salmon to the minnow—the colour and character of each being admirably distinguished.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

AMONGST the gems at the Exhibition of the British Institution, is an extremely clever little piece by Ansdell, entitled "Lytham Common, Lancashire;" which we have much pleasure in engraving. This picture is not so remarkable as a landscape—though in that respect of great merit—as for the character given to the respectable quadrupeds which happen to be brought into juxtaposition upon it. Thus we have on the one side a group of donkeys, as natural and intelligent as donkeys can be; and on the other, a group of sheep. One very young donkey stands, crest erect, vainly attempting to stare an old wether out of countenance. The situation is full of humour, and the features and texture of the animals perfection. The same artist's larger picture of "A Sheep-Gathering in the Isle of Skye" is remarkable for the successful treatment of the woolly coats of the mountain flock, but somewhat cold and hard in other points.

"A Spanish Landscape and Figures," also exhibited at the British Institution, is a very admirable specimen of Mr. Gilbert's careful and finished style; and, in its treatment, evidences, also, a ripe appreciation of the commanding features of the old school of art. The group is that of a Spanish peasant conducting a mule, on which are his wife and child, with a basket of fruit. The colouring is very rich, with an agreeably warm tone; and, on all accounts, the picture is one which would do honour to any cabinet of British art.



"A SPANISH LANDSCAPE AND FIGURES."—PAINTED BY JOHN GILBERT.—FROM THE BRITISH INSTITUTION EXHIBITION.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their Lordships re-assembled to-day, after the Easter recess.

Lord CAMPBELL called attention to the proceedings of the deputation of the London merchants who had gone to Paris, and presented an address to his Imperial Majesty Napoleon III., in the name of the English nation, and who, in so doing, had been guilty of an offence, if not against the law of the land, at all events against the law of nations—which declared that intercourse between independent nations could only be carried on through Ministers appointed by the Government of the country. The address simply set forth that relations of peace and amity ought to subsist between the two nations—a most innocent declaration, and one which he should have thought wholly unnecessary, for he never knew a time when there was a more general concurrence in that sentiment. There was Napoleon on his throne, surrounded by his ministers, and then enters the English deputation. He did not find that the English Ambassador was present, or that he gave his countenance to the transaction. Was he to suppose that Sir James Duke was sent over to supersede Lord Cowley? In the case of a railway company or the proposed Isthmus of Darien Canal Company, when the concurrence of a foreign Government was sought for, he did not think a deputation at all objectionable; but when the subject related to peace and war, to the relations of amity between the two countries, then it became a national matter, and it ought to be transacted through the accredited agent of the Crown. See the danger to which we should be exposed if this were to be taken as an example: suppose there were a party in this country differing from and disapproving of the policy of the French Government, and that they were to present an address to the Emperor, praying his Majesty that it might be altered. He remembered the alarm which was felt by the English Cabinet, in 1848, when Mr. Smith O'Brien and a deputation of United Irishmen went to France, and were received by the French Government. No doubt the gentlemen who composed the late deputation to the Emperor were actuated by the most disinterested motives. If they had erred, they had done so by inadvertence. But these demonstrations might be got up in this country for mere stock-jobbing purposes; and those who wished to raise the Funds would present addresses of a peaceful character, while those who desired to lower them would make declarations which gave an alarming aspect to the relations of the two countries.

The Earl of CLARENDON said that the address had not received the sanction of the Government; for, though he thought its language perfectly unobjectionable, he had distinctly refused to instruct Lord Cowley to be present when it was laid before the Emperor of the French.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said it was to him a matter of the greatest satisfaction to hear from one possessing the authority of the noble and learned Lord that this transaction was as illegal as it was repugnant to the feelings of every Englishman who would not disparage himself, and, as far as he could, his country. He dissented altogether from the whole of the complimentary terms used in the address, and he must confess that the whole transaction filled him with the most unqualified disgust.

The Earl of MALMSEURY regretted the address was made at all, and made in a channel not officially correct; but, as it had been presented, it was a source of congratulation to him that it had produced a good effect, as he had seen when in Paris.

The LORD CHANCELLOR vindicated the deputation from the charge of illegality, and instanced, in its justification, the recent deputation to Tuscany.

Lord CAMPBELL reiterated his assertion, and drew a distinction between the deputations in question—the one being for a national, and the other for a general object.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House of Commons met to-day after the Easter recess.

An alteration has been made during the recess in the mode of lighting the House. The central portion of the ceiling, which is perfectly horizontal, is now composed of ground glass. In a chamber above the ceiling several gas burners are so placed as to send through the glass a diffused light, which illuminates the entire House. The advantage in having the burners separated from the House by a glass ceiling is, that heat and combustion no longer interfere with the ventilation. At the moment of lighting the House, Lord J. Russell was detailing his education scheme, and when the brilliant illumination proceeded from the ceiling, and it was seen that each glass panel contained a gaily coloured wreath so as to resemble a tasteful transparency, every eye was turned to the roof, and the noble Lord was, for a moment, disconcerted by the interruption. The windows which used to be lighted up every night from the outside, to show the stained glass, are now closed in with crimson velvet curtains after dusk. The effect is agreeable, although the crimson curtains absorb the light, and some doubts are expressed whether the ground glass medium through which the light reaches the house may not be found to be fatiguing and distracting to the eye. The ventilation is still objectionable. Hon. members complain that a tide of heated air rushes through the matted flooring, carrying with it not a little dust, which, although invisible, may be detected by delicate lungs, and may lay the foundation of bronchial complaints in members predisposed that way.

It was known that Lord J. Russell intended to explain, to-night, his views on National Education; but at a quarter before five o'clock the noble Lord rose to address a very thin House. Mr. Disraeli was in his place, but the Opposition mustered very scantily, and almost half the Ministerial benches were empty. Mr. Macaulay, who came down to hear the noble Lord's exposition, was warmly greeted by his friends; he took a place upon the benches immediately behind the Ministry. The hon. member for Edinburgh looked extremely pale and unwell. Sir R. Inglis was present in his seat (on the Ministerial side, but below the gangway) to defend the interests of the Church and the Universities; and by his side sat Mr. Henry Drummond, the member for West Surrey. Mr. Hume, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, Mr. W. J. Fox, and the adherents of the "Manchester School," mustered in considerable numbers. Under the gallery we observed Lord Monteagle, Mr. Slaney (late M.P. for Shrewsbury), and other friends of education. Lord John Russel was listened to with breathless attention; but as he spoke in a low, and often almost inaudible voice, and his speech contained nothing to rouse the enthusiasm or to touch the party feelings of his hearers, few cheers were given, and those anything but enthusiastic.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice that he would make his financial statement on Monday, the 18th inst.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Lord J. RUSSELL rose to state generally the intentions of the Government with respect to education in England and Wales. He began with an historical survey of popular education, pointing out the defects of the systems of Lancaster and Bell, both of whom employed as monitors boys who had no peculiar aptitude for the office of teaching. He described the establishment of a Committee of Council, to superintend the administration of Parliamentary grants. He quoted a statement received only the day previous from the Registrar-General, relative to the number of schools in this country, and of persons receiving education in them, which will be found in another column. He referred with great satisfaction to the fact that the working and poorer classes should contribute half a million a year out of their earnings to defray the expense of the instruction of their children, defective and inadequate as it too often was. This was his reason for thinking that Parliament ought to direct their efforts rather to strengthen and improve the system of education which had grown up chiefly from voluntary efforts, than to attempt to set up anything in its place which, while disturbing the existing system, might fail to supply an equal amount of money for the education of the poor. It was fortunate that the plan contemplated by the Government in 1839 of having one training school under State direction and control, did not meet with public favour, and was not persevered in; but that, instead, a large number of training schools were established in different parts of the country, of which the greater part belonged to the Church, and the others to various Dissenting congregations. The dispersion of pupil-teachers to various training schools throughout the country, to which funds are apportioned under

the minutes of Council, was productive of more beneficial results than could have been obtained from bringing them together into two or three large schools appropriated to their education as schoolmasters. Lord John Russell then described the pupil-teacher system, which is so important a feature in the present system of education, that we shall quote the passage at length:—

A boy or girl, as the case may be, who shows intelligence and capacity for teaching is retained as a pupil-teacher in the elementary school for five years. During this time the pupil-teacher receives, under the authority of the Committee of Council, out of the grants made by this House, a salary beginning at £10, and rising to £20 before he leaves the school. He is then admitted into a training school or college, as some are called, where he becomes a Queen's scholar, and receives from £20 to £25 the first year, £25 in the second, and £30 in the third. There the pupil-teacher receives an education to fit him for a schoolmaster. For this purpose he not only receives the best instruction from the masters and conductors of the schools, but has an opportunity of showing, practically, his capacity for teaching. In this way a large number of persons are educated specially and properly for filling the office of schoolmaster—an office which I, long ago, declared in this house was not held in sufficient estimation, but which is now rising in just estimation, and which is certainly one of the most important that any person can fill in this country (Hear, hear). I think it an advantage that these pupil-teachers are dispersed over the country—some springing from the middle order—some belonging to the working classes, who are proud, and justly proud, of seeing that their children, by dint of intelligence, by dint of quickness in learning, and also by reason of religious and moral conduct, have a chance of obtaining from the masters of the training colleges and the inspectors appointed by the Government honourable testimony to their fitness for the office of teacher. In 1852 the total expenditure on these schools, under the minutes of the Committee of Council, was—for augmentation of teachers' salaries, £16,975; for stipends of pupil-teachers and gratuities to schoolmasters for their instruction, £79,557; towards the building of training-schools, £15,990; for the support of training-schools, £17,545; making a total of £120,163. An examination is carried on under the direction of the Committee of Council, both of those who have been, and those who desire to become schoolmasters, and to whom, if approved, certificates are granted. About 1900 men and 900 women have obtained certificates of merit. A portion of these are not now exercising the duties of teachers; but I should say that about 2700 of those who have received certificates of merit continue to teach.

The noble Lord rebutted the arguments of the inconsiderable number of religionists who contend that education ought to be supported solely by voluntary contribution. He also expressed his dissent from the views of those who held that it was possible to give the children secular instruction, leaving their religious instruction to the ministers and masters of the different communities. According to this plan of secular instruction, there would not be sufficient time or opportunity allowed for the clergy of the Church of England or the ministers of other denominations to instruct the children in religion, and consequently the most important end of education would not be sufficiently attended to. Others said that natural theology should be taught in schools, but that Christianity should not be taught there. This he thought a more dangerous doctrine than the other. "My belief (said the noble Lord) is—

That the people of this country acted with a right instinct when, upon associating together and devoting their money for the purpose of education, they declared openly that there should be a religious training in the schools, and that that religious training should comprise all the great doctrines of Christianity (Cheers). Therefore neither I nor the present Government can be a party to any plan for proposing a secular mode of teaching, instead of that which is at present established.

There was a difficulty in the way of the establishment of one scheme of education supported by a rate, because the whole of the community would not agree to any one scheme. He feared, with the late Home Secretary (Mr. Walpole), that if a school rate were imposed in every parish, there would be something like the agitation which now prevailed in reference to church rates. Towns having corporate institutions and Town-councils might vote rates for education, supposing that two-thirds of the Town-council should agree in the imposition of the rate. But then the rate so raised is only to be applied in aid of the schools at present receiving aid from Parliamentary grants:—

We think it necessary that the rate should be applied, not to establish schools in substitution of former schools, but in aid of the voluntary efforts of individuals, and of the school pence given by the parents of children. We should propose some such scheme as this—that the rate might be applied to pay 2d. in the week for the scholars, provided 4d. or 5d. were contributed from other sources. We should propose, likewise, that the schools which should receive this assistance should be schools which, under the minutes of Council, might receive assistance, and which, consequently, have for years received the sanction of Parliament. I should be afraid of great difficulty and dissension if we were to go beyond a rule of this kind.

The Town-council will only have power to appoint a committee, who are to distribute the sums according to the minutes of the Privy Council; the parents to have the power of withdrawing their children from the religious instruction to which they might object. In places which had no municipal corporations, it was proposed to allow a certain sum per head to the children attending these schools, confining such grants to schools where the schoolmaster has obtained a certificate. Additional grants would also be made for building schools in some poor places where there exists the greatest difficulty in obtaining funds sufficient for establishing them. There was another subject of great importance—the large amount of money left by charitable bequests for purposes of education. The number of these charities was 28,340, and the annual income of the endowments for education was £312,000. Abuses had been found to exist in these charities; many were of extremely small amount, and some had been left for purposes which were not now useful. It appeared to the Government that there were two matters, totally distinct, to be provided for—one, a judicial power, to declare whether any of the trusts had been abused, and to take measures to remedy such abuses; another, a power of administration, or of superintending the administration, of the trusts. The latter it was now proposed to vest in a committee of the Privy Council, to be appointed by her Majesty, with the Lord President at its head: and it was proposed to give the judicial power to the County Courts where the income of the charity was under £50 a year; and to the Master of the Rolls where it exceeded that amount. The sums to be granted for the promotion of science and art it was intended to place under the control of the Board of Trade. With regard to the Universities he had no particular scheme to announce on the part of the Government. He recapitulated the private recommendations of the commissions, and suggested that if the Universities wished to carry out those recommendations themselves, they should have every facility Parliament could give them for the purpose; but, that if they showed no such intention, or fell short of the public expectation, Parliament would step in and deal with them in a more summary manner. The particular points specified by Lord John Russell are, the concession of some voice in the government of the University to those who are actually engaged in teaching; admission to the privileges of the University without the condition of belonging to any college; the removal of restrictions in the election to fellowships and scholarships; the limitation of those stipends to a certain period of years; and, in general, the application of the college revenues more directly and effectually to the purpose of instruction. The Government would keep these objects in view, and if the Universities should refrain from making useful alterations, it would be the duty of her Majesty's Government not to hesitate at bringing in measures which they might think necessary for that purpose. The noble Lord concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to carry out some of the objects mentioned in his speech.

Mr. HUME did not approve of the imperfect and unsatisfactory system now proposed. He would rate every parish in the kingdom, every acre in the country, in order to instruct the people in their moral and social duties, and to render them good citizens; and he would leave it to the various clergy of the different sects to instruct their people in religion. Lord J. RUSSELL (in answer to Mr. M. Gibson) stated that the Government had cancelled the minute proposed by Lord Derby's Government, enabling the clergyman in church schools to dismiss the schoolmaster upon other than religious grounds. In its place, it was proposed, that there should be power given by a minute to the clergyman to appeal to the Lord President of the Council and to the Bishop of the diocese, in the case of a schoolmaster of immoral conduct or immoral habits.

Mr. W. J. Fox was disappointed that the noble Lord had not shown greater courage in dealing with this question. He did not wish to exclude religion from education, and there were no such persons among the advocates of the secular system. The question was how the religious element could be best infused, and he thought the clergyman a better trainer in religion than the schoolmaster. The difficulty had been overcome in Ireland, in Canada, and in the United States, where children of different religions harmoniously mingled. He urged the inadequacy of the emoluments of schoolmasters.

After some remarks of no great importance from other members, leave was given to bring in the bill. The Government Pilotage Bill and the Merchant Shipping Bill were read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Bail in Error Bill was read a third time and passed. The Land Improvements (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, on the motion of Lord Canning. A conference was appointed with the Commons, with a view to an address to the Crown for a commission of inquiry into the proceedings at the late Hull election.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. WILSON PATTEN announced that his failing health no longer allowed him to discharge the duties of Chairman of Committees of Ways and Means—an announcement which elicited expressions of regret and compliment from Lord J. RUSSELL and Mr. DISRAELI. Mr. Bouvier, son of Lord Radnor, and M.P. for Kilmarnock, is said to be likely to succeed to the appointment, which is worth £2000 a year.

Sir J. GRAHAM, in reply to an inquiry, said that, since January, a considerable number of desertions had taken place from the squadron on the home station, which were attributed to the unusually high rate of pay in the merchant service, and to the endeavours made to induce the men in the Royal Navy to accept this high pay, and desert.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the subject of a decimal coinage being one of great delicacy and importance, it was the intention of the Government to refer it to a Select Committee.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, Chairman of the Hull Election Committee, moved an address to her Majesty to appoint a commission of inquiry into the alleged corrupt practices in that borough. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. H. BROWN drew attention to the increasing number of railway accidents, and thought the time had arrived for the House to interfere.

Mr. CARDWELL recommended the House to wait for the report of the Select Committee appointed to sift the whole question of the management of railways.

Considerable discussion followed. Mr. J. MACGREGOR thought railway boards had done their best to prevent accidents. Mr. D. WADDINGTON knew no instance in which a suggestion from the Board of Trade had not been adopted by railway directors as a law. He would leave the matter in the hands of the Government. Mr. LAING deprecated Government interference in railways, and insisted that, considering the multiplicity of trains and the high rate of speed on English railways, the casualties were remarkably few.

THE WINE DUTIES.

Mr. OLIVEIRA moved a resolution in favour of reducing the duties upon all foreign and colonial wines, to one shilling per gallon. He showed the bearing of this question upon the social and moral condition of the people; observing that in countries where wine was the ordinary beverage, there was less intoxication and a far better general tone of morality among the lower classes than among the corresponding classes in Great Britain. The question had also important bearings upon the preservation of peace, for if the wine duties were removed, our relations with France and other countries would be placed upon an improved footing. He recapitulated some of the startling statements made before the Select Committee on the Wine Duties with respect to the growing taste for wine among the lower classes of London, in preference to spirits, and referred to the declarations of the retail metropolitan dealers as to the increased consumption which would follow upon an extensive reduction of the duty. He thought the revenue would not suffer, after two years, if the House reduced the duty from its present amount of 6s. 9d. a gallon to 1s.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER expressed a strong opinion that it was most desirable to make an important change in the duties upon wine. He refused to state the intentions of the Government till the 18th of April, the day fixed for his financial statement; but admitted that he knew no article burdened with a fiscal charge under our financial system, in favour of a change in which stronger reasons could be given. He could not agree that the Revenue would recover itself in two years if the duty were reduced to 1s. per gallon. At present we consumed about 6,000,000 gallons a year. To make up the same amount of revenue, the consumption must be raised to 36,000,000; and the hon. gentleman himself would hardly say that the national taste relative to beverages could be revolutionised to this extent in so short a time. At present the wine duties produced a revenue of £1,750,000. Before sacrificing for some years a sum of £1,000,000 upon wine, he must consider whether that sum would not be better laid out in remitting other taxes. With that £1,000,000 a year, a great reform in the duties upon tea might be effected, or an entire re-construction of the Customs tariff, or a removal of that most mischievous duty upon soap.

Mr. MORFATT reminded the House that in Paris the consumption of wine was at the rate of 280 bottles per head per annum; the duty being about 10d. per gallon. In the Hanseatic towns the consumption was 28 bottles per head; in England, only one bottle and one-third. France sent us £80,000-worth of gloves, £100,000-worth of watches, £400,000-worth of potatoes, but only £70,000-worth of the wines for which she was renowned.

Mr. HUME declared that there was no part of our financial arrangements so injurious as that which taxed the innocent beverage of the people.

The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. BROWN moved for a new writ for the borough of Lancaster, which was ordered, after an ineffectual attempt, on the part of Mr. THORNELEY to delay it for a month.

The Combination of Workmen, and Sheriffs' Courts (Scotland) Bills, were read a second time.

Mr. R. PHILLIMORE gave notice that, on that day fortnight, he should move for leave to bring in a bill to alter the present mode of levying Church-rates.

Sir W. CLAY also gave notice that, on the same day, he should bring forward a motion for the entire abolition of Church-rates.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

On the motion, by Mr. G. HADFIELD, for the second reading of the Probates of Wills and Grants of Administration Bill,

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said he should either introduce a larger measure on this subject, or else propose extensive alterations in the present bill. The Government proposed to abolish all the peculiar testamentary jurisdictions (including the archidiaconal courts), and the metropolitan court of York; establishing one court of probate in all matters of contentious jurisdiction; reserving to the diocesan courts the power of granting probate of wills within a limited amount in common form, under certain conditions; providing for the due qualifications of the chancellors or judges; and that every will proved in a diocesan court should be transmitted to a general registry of wills to be established in London. It would be also proposed to give to County Courts a certain extent of jurisdiction in cases of testacy and intestacy. The metropolitan jurisdiction it was intended to transfer to the Court of Chancery, which would become the great court of probate, the proctors, registrars, and clerks of seats being officers of the Court of Chancery for the purpose of administering the new jurisdiction, the proctors retaining, by way of compensation, for a certain time, the exclusive conduct of the business of proving wills in common form. The Government measure would abolish all those sinecures which had been the opprobrium of the Ecclesiastical Courts.

Mr. HADFIELD consented to defer his bill for a month.

The House then went into committee upon the Aggravated Assaults Bill.

Mr. PHINN moved, in the first clause, to insert the words "publicly or privately whipped, in addition to such imprisonment as aforesaid." It was quite manifest that some greater punishment was requisite to deter the degraded ruffians whose brutal assaults on women and children now, almost daily, horrified the readers of the public journals, from the repetition of these outrages.

Lord PALMERSTON opposed the amendment. He said that a man who had been whipped on the complaint of his wife could never return to her; and that the wife would be pointed out by the neighbours, who would say, "There goes the woman who had her husband flogged." If this punishment were imposed women would often be deterred from complaining of the violence of their husbands.

Mr. WALPOLE also objected to the risk of outraging public feeling by the infliction of a brutalising punishment. It was said that for these brutal offences the man should be treated as a brute. But punishment was inflicted to deter from the commission of offences, and with the hope of civilising and humanising the offender. Introduce this amendment into the bill, however, and they would not humanise, but brutalise, the very persons whom they wanted to correct.

Mr. Phinn's amendment was negatived by 108 votes against 50.

the birth of a Prince, and expressive of their Lordships' devotion to her Majesty.

The Earl of MELMERSHIRE, in the name of noble Lords on his side of the House, begged briefly to second the motion.

The motion was then unanimously agreed to.

Lord CAMPBELL, in advertizing to his remarks the other evening on the subject of the Address to the French Emperor, said that he had received a letter from Dr. Robert Adair, in which he denied that he had ever been commissioned by Mr. Fox, or any other person in this country, to represent them at the Court of the Empress at St. Petersburg.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE thanked the noble and learned Lord for his vindication of his octogenarian kinsman, who had laboured under misrepresentation for nearly sixty years.

The General Board of Health Bill was read a third time on the motion of the Duke of ANGULY.

The Earl of HARROBY presented a petition from the native inhabitants of Calcutta and other places in Bengal, in reference to the renewal of the Indian Charter. After some discussion, the petition was laid upon the table.

Earl GREY asked whether it was the intention of the Government to institute any inquiry into the charges brought against the New Zealand Company, as many of those charges had been preferred by some leading members of the present Government in a discussion which took place last Session upon the subject in the House of Commons?

The Duke of NEWCASTLE said that it was not the intention of the Government to institute any such inquiry.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The members appointed on the Taunton Committee were sworn in at the table: they were Sir G. Grey (chairman), Mr. C. G. Du Pré, Mr. Montagu Charnier, M. II. B. Coles, and Mr. Pilkington. Member petitioned against, Mr. A. Mills.

The members appointed to try the petition against the return for Leicester were sworn in at the table:—Mr. Divett (chairman), Mr. S. Clegg, Mr. R. T. Parker, Lord Dalrymple, and Mr. M. Kendall. Members petitioned against, Sir J. Walmsley and Mr. R. Gardner.

In answer to a question from Mr. Deedes, Mr. CARDWELL said it was his intention to proceed with the Canadian Reserves Bill immediately, if he had an opportunity of doing so.

In answer to a question from Sir B. Hall, Sir J. GRAHAM said, there was no minute at the Admiralty with reference to the remonstrance of Admiral Sir B. Walker, as to the proceedings of the Government with respect to the exercise of political influence in the dockyards. Whatever documents did exist in the Admiralty would be produced in the House.

BIRTH OF A PRINCE.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, that before the House proceeded to any further business, he begged to propose that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, congratulating her on her late addition to her family in the birth of another Prince, and he would therefore move a vote of congratulation to her Majesty accordingly.

Mr. DISRAELI seconded the motion, and congratulated her Majesty and the House on the happy occasion which induced the noble Lord to make the motion.—Motion agreed to.

Mr. SMITH moved a resolution for issuing a commission to inquire into corrupt practices at the late and previous elections for the Borough of Cambridge. From the evidence adduced before the committee, there could be no doubt that systematic bribery and corruption had been carried on at Cambridge, and therefore he hoped the House would agree to his motion. The motion was agreed to.

CONSOLIDATED ANNUITIES (IRELAND).

Mr. MOORE moved that it was the duty of her Majesty's Government forthwith to take into consideration the Irish Consolidated Annuities, in order to effect a more equitable settlement of the claims for which those annuities were granted.

A discussion then took place, in the course of which

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that he could only state the intentions of the Government with regard to the Consolidated Annuities when he brought forward his Financial Statement. The Government which passed the measures for the relief of Ireland during a period of unprecedented distress had made every effort to give the landlords of Ireland as much influence as possible in carrying out their details.

Lord J. RUSSELL reminded the House that the chief object of those measures had been to save life, and that object had been to a considerable extent attained.

Several Irish members addressed the House in support of the motion.

On a division, the numbers were—For Mr. Moore's motion, 95; against it, 143: majority against the motion, 48.—Adjourned.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—The session commenced on Monday; and on Wednesday *Elizabeth Vickers*, 28, was indicted for the wilful murder of William Jones. The prisoner, who is a tall, very good-looking woman, was genteely dressed; and, upon the application of the counsel for the prosecution, she was allowed to be seated during the trial. She appeared to pay very great attention to the evidence of the different witnesses, and frequently communicated with her solicitor. Messrs. Lockin, Cooper, and Hodgson prosecuted. Messrs. Clarkson, Ballantine, and Parry were for the defendant. The case was fully described at the time (January last); and the main facts were, that the prisoner lived as housekeeper with Mr. Jones (aged eighty-three years) in a cottage in Acme-lane, Brixton; that he had made a will in her favour; and also given her a transfer of £1000 Stock in their joint names; that, thenceforward, she commenced a series of ill-treatment, with beatings, &c., till at length the deceased sank under such behaviour and died. Evidence was given to prove this; but Mr. Clarkson, for the prisoner, said, that, although the prisoner stood at the bar to answer a charge of wilful murder, he had no hesitation in declaring his conviction that the real question the jury were called upon to decide was, whether she was to be deprived of the thousand pounds which were already in her possession, and of the ultimate advantage she would derive by her position as residuary legatee to the deceased gentleman. The learned council made some severe remarks on the medical gentleman who had given evidence, and commented on the facts of the case; and, concluded a very able address by expressing a confident opinion that the jury would not take a leap in the dark, and come to a conclusion adverse to the prisoner, the effect of which would not only be her destruction, but would also deprive her of that property to which she was clearly entitled by the long and arduous services she had rendered to the deceased, and cause it to be distributed among the persons who had evidently no other object in instituting the present prosecution than to obtain it. Mr. Justice Erie then summed up the case in his usual careful and clear manner, calling the attention of the jury to every important fact. They almost immediately returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

The same day, John Baker was found guilty of a burglary in the house of Miss Kelly, the actress, at Moscow-road, Bayswater, and stealing therefrom a barometer and a handkerchief. The Common Sergeant said that, had the prisoner offered any violence, he should have had a very much severer sentence. He then ordered him to be transported for seven years. The prisoner, who is a tall, ruffianly-looking man, of seafaring appearance, said, in a most impudent tone, "Can't you make it ten?" and as he left the dock muttered some imprecations against the Judge.

CHARGE OF MURDER.—Much excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood of Marybone office, on Wednesday, in consequence of the fact transpiring that a man was to be examined on a charge of murdering his wife. When placed at the bar, he refused to give any other name than Robert. The police-sergeant said that the prisoner had made a confession that he had caused the death of his wife, Mary, at a house in Edinburgh, by throwing her down stairs, and breaking her neck, and afterwards concealed her body under some flag-stones in the cellar. The whole transaction was detailed minutely to the sergeant; and the prisoner, when asked by the magistrate if he had anything to say, carelessly remarked, "I have heard it all." He was remanded for a fortnight, and Inspector Jackson was instructed to cause a copy of the statement made by the prisoner to be sent to the Edinburgh police, by whom a strict inquiry relative to the alleged murder would, of course, be immediately instituted.

SALE OF THE NELSON CORRESPONDENCE.—Last week this valuable correspondence, consisting of about 300 letters written by Lord Nelson to Lady Hamilton during the period of the French war, and other interesting documents, were sold by auction by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. The sale produced £501 6s. 6d. The most remarkable was the last letter written by the immortal hero. It is dated on board the *Victory*, October 19, 1805, noon, Cadiz, E.S.E., sixteen leagues, with a postscript on the 20th, and addressed to Lady Hamilton, who has added some lines to it. This letter was found lying open on his desk after the battle of Trafalgar, and brought to Lady Hamilton by Captain Hardy. It sold for £23. Lot 439 was a very characteristic letter; it sold for £3: "John Bull, we know, calculates nothing right that does not place the British fleet alongside of that of France. I have now traversed 1000 leagues of sea after them. 'French fleet,' 'French fleet,' is all I want to have answered me. I shall never rest till I find them, and they shall neither, if I can get at them."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

HARBIET.—We do not think the defence in question, however ingenious, is perfectly satisfactory. Its validity has been questioned by Mr. Heydebrand, in his last edition of *Bilger's Handbuch*, p. 326.

T. J. of Hanover.—Mr. Bigland's Problem, No. 475 is in every respect correct. Try it once again.

W. B. N., Shirley.—In the position given, Black cannot in any way save the game. He should resign at once.

PAINTER.—Yes. You were at liberty to take his Pawn in passing, in the way you mention.

A. ANDERSON.—It is under consideration, and shall be reported on next week.

R. D. M., SIGMA, RICARDO.—Black may delay the mate another move.

D. L., Dublin.—The game appears, with notes, in the current Number of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*.

W. J., Dundee.—I am thanked for the game.

C. W. L.—We have never published any Engravings of the Staunton Chess-men. You may see them at any of the chief dealers, such as Louchea, Lund, Meidl, Fisher, &c., in London.

A. LEARNS R.—The word "Gambit" is derived from an Italian phrase applied to a fight in wrestling, and in Chess it is used to denote those openings where a Pawn is sacrificed for the turn of the board, the first player obtaining a sharp attack. See the "Chess-Player's Handbook," under the head "The Gambit," p. 19.

G. P., Wimborne.—It is drawn, we should say; but our defective Chess Laws make no provision for such a case. Establish, or join, a Chess-club in your neighbourhood.

HOLBROOK.—Probably next week.

J. D. M., Aberdeen.—I Der Lazar, when in practice. 2. Yes, a very useful compilation.

3. Because he was afraid, perhaps.

KIMBERTON.—Send an address, and rules shall be forwarded.

CLAY.—In the position adduced, the Black King is check-mated. A King is in check whenever he is attacked by any man belonging to the enemy; in other words, whenever the square on which he stands is commanded by an opponent's piece.

B. H. M.—They are now in the examiner's hands.

W. W., Wakefield.—The name you propose before we offer an opinion on the merits of your problem.

C. F. de J., St. Peterburgh.—The long-expected and much-wished-for packet has reached us safely. Accept our best thanks for his kind documents.

T. W. M., D. P., and OMEGA.—The Liverpool Chess-club intends to take advantage of the anniversary of so many distinguished players, at the Manchester Meeting, on the 6th and 7th of this month, to give a prize, on an extended scale, on the Monday following.

R. M., W. X. S., and others.—We shall withhold the solution of Problem 479 until next week.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 478.—By Sigma, A. T., R. D. M., Ricardio, G. D., W. P., S. P. Q. R., J. P., G. S., H. F. N., J. P. F., E. H. L.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 479.—By D. P., F. P., O. R. R., J. P. of Bethnal-green, J. P. F., Jack of Shrewsbury, Stevens, B. F. N., J. P. Farmwood, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS.—By J. P. F., S. S., T. W., O. P., Q., R. T. V., P. Simple, Statute, Mercur, German, Omega, are correct. All others are wrong.

*** * * Communications—and there are several not replied to this week—shall be answered in our next.**

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM, No. 478.

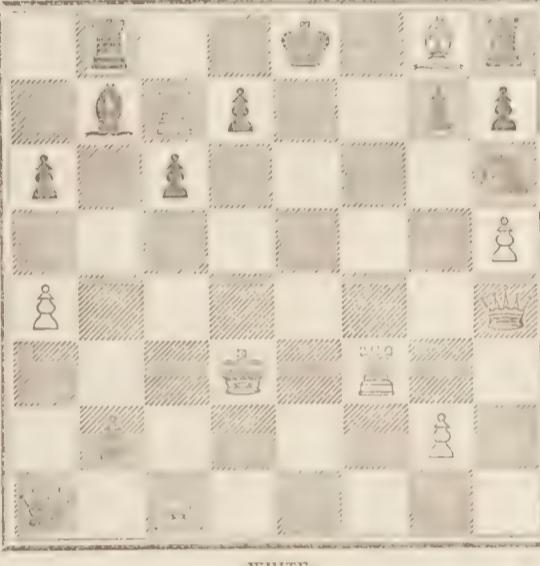
WHITE. K to K 6th (ch) K takes Kt, or (a) 3. P to K B 4th P moves 4. K B 4th Kt takes Kt—Mate.

BLACK. 1. K to K 5th K takes Kt 3. K to K 3rd Kt anywhere

PROBLEM No. 480.

By E. B. C., of Princeton.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN VIENNA.

An excellent Game between Messrs. SZEN and HAMPE.

(Philidor's defence to the K Kt opening.)

WHITE (Mr. S.) 1. P to K 4th 2. Kt to K B 3rd 3. P to Q 4th 4. B to Q B 4th 5. Kt takes P 6. Q takes Kt 7. Kt to Q B 3rd 8. Q takes B 9. B to K 3rd 10. Cts on Q side 11. Q takes Q 12. B to Q 4th 13. P to K 4th 14. P to K B 3rd 15. P to Q 4th 16. R to Q 4th 17. Kt to K 3rd 18. Kt to K B 3rd 19. Q to K B 5th 20. R to Q 7th 21. R to Q 8th 22. Kt to K 6th (ch) 23. K to Kt sq 24. R to Q 3rd 25. Kt to K 2nd 26. R to Q 3rd (c) 27. Kt takes B 28. P to Q B 3rd 29. K to B 2nd 30. P takes P 31. R to Q 4th 32. P to Kt 4th (ch) (d) 33. R takes P (ch) 34. P takes R 35. P to K B 5th 36. K to K 4th 37. P to K 3rd (c) 38. P takes P 39. K to Q B 4th 40. P to K 5th

And White wins.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 805.—By E. B. C., of Princeton.

White: K at Q Kt 8th, Q at K 4th, B at Q B 2nd, Kts at K B 4th and K 5th, P at K 2nd.

Black: K at Q 3rd, Q at Q R 2nd, Rts at K R 3rd and K B 3rd.

White playing first, mates in three moves.

No. 806.—By W. BIGLAND, Esq., of Leamington.

White: K at Kt 6th, Q at Kt 4th, B at K R 4th, Kts at K Kt 2nd and Q R 5th, Ps at K 3rd and Q Kt 4th.

Black: K at Q 4th, B at Q 3rd, Kts at K 3rd and Q B 2nd; Ps at K 4th, Q Kt 4th, and Q B 3rd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 807.—SCHACHZEITUNG.

White: K at K R 8th, Q at K 2nd, R at Q 7th, B at K 8th; P at Q B 2nd.

Black: K at Q R 5th, R at Q B 5th, B at K 8th, Kt at Q R 4th; P at Q Kt 7th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 808.—Ibid.

White: K at K B 7th, R at Q B 4th, B at K 4th, Kt at Q 6th; Ps at K 4th, B at Q 3rd.

Black: K at K 4th, P at K Kt 3rd and Q Kt 2nd.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. SNAITH, OF HOLBEACH.—A handsome silver tea and coffee-service has lately been presented to F. Snaith, Esq., M.D., by 130 of his patients and friends, in acknowledgment of his professional services. The presentation took place on the 11th ult., at the Chequers Inn, Holbeach; Mr. Edward Key in the chair, and Mr. John Codlin vice-chair. The chairman having addressed the company, in the name of the 130 subscribers presented the superb testimonial; for which, Dr. Snaith, in a well-graced speech, returned thanks. "The health of the chairman" was then proposed by Mr. W. Thomas, and duly honoured; and was succeeded by a variety of other toasts.

EPIOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A letter from the Hon. Mr. Dutton, who was announced as a candidate at the first vacancy for South Hants, denies that his political opinions are in accordance with those of her Majesty's Ministers.

The ship *Coromandel* left Southampton on Saturday week, with nearly 200 emigrants, for Van Diemen's Land. She also took out a ship mail, which contained nearly 7000 newspapers.

Recent letters



LECTURE-ROOM OF THE HINDOOOSTANE SCHOOL, AT PARIS.

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES, AT PARIS.

NOWHERE has the rage for improvement, which is the characteristic feature of our century, more unrelentingly dealt its strokes of late than in Paris. What classical streets, what historical reminiscences have disappeared within the last three years before the all-levelling hammer of the mason, it has become a tedious task to enumerate. The Hôtel de Longueville, recalling to mind the intrigues of the Fronde; the small turreted house, once enlivened by poor deformed Scarron's hearty grin; and, not far from it, the princely mansions of Louis II., Duke of Anjou, and Jacques de Bourbon, Constable of France—all, all, alas! and many more, are gone; and the antiquarian may thank his stars that the inexorable Rue de Rivoli has spared the window which tradition still points out as that whence Admiral de Coligny was hurled into eternity by the fiends of St. Bartholomew's Night; though, to be sure, the front part of that hotel, once the abode of the charming Duchess de Montbazon, and in 1792 inhabited by De Hurugues, the stanch companion of Thévoigne de Méricourt, the noted Clublist, has "gone the way of all flesh," or, rather, of bricks and mortar. Still, there is a portion of Paris often indeed threatened with innovation, but hitherto successful in its manœuvres against the craving for wide streets and dashing houses; though certainly it cannot be said to be quite deficient in modern comfort: we mean the part which is nearly bisected by the Rue de Richelieu, of Frascati notoriety, and to which we had better at once introduce our reader.

Let us turn away from that square, where an elegant fountain, besplashing its cast-iron nymphs and genii with the crystal stream, marks the spot where the unfortunate Duc de Berry fell by the awl of the fanatic Louvel; and rest our eyes upon that bare, uniform, dingy, uncomfortable-looking pile opposite, that extends its weary length into the corner of the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs. That, gentle reader, is the Bibliothèque Nationale, once the mansion of Cardinal Mazarin, and afterwards known under the name of Hôtel de Nevers, once the resort of the money-making tribe—Law having established his bank therein. It is now the repository of immense literary treasures, many of which, perchance, are indefinitely, if not hopelessly, lost to the world for want of a catalogue. Willingly would we tarry, and show thee the old Caxtons, and Guttenbergs, and Schœffers entombed within these walls, the precious manuscripts staled at random to amount to 125,000 volumes; besides many curious autographs of Henry IV., Molière, Corneille, Madame de Sévigné, and other luminaries. But we must pause, and, reluctantly passing under silence the Salle du Zodiaque and Salle des Ancêtres, take thee to a portion of the building which more nearly concerns our present object.

Facing the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, is that part of the Palace of Cardinal Mazarin which more especially bore his name until 1719, when the Regent purchased it for the India Company. It was subsequently occupied by the Exchange, and at a still later period by the Treasury. Since 1829 it has been annexed to the National Library, and a portion of it devoted to the convenience of students of Oriental lore. Here lectures are given in pure and vulgar Arabic, Persian, Turkish,

Armenian, modern Greek, Chinese, Malay, and Hindooostanee. Let us pause before the latter, which our immense Indian possessions render most interesting to the British reader.

Nothing can be more honourable to the various Governments that have succeeded one another in France, than the protection afforded to the study of Oriental literature, which, were it not for such protection, could hardly have risen to its present excellence, much less produced those eminent Orientalists whose names give additional lustre to the annals of literature in France. Among these names, that of M. Garcin de Tassy, the Professor of Hindooostanee, holds a conspicuous rank, both on account of the talent and zeal he has displayed in the exercise of his functions for the last twenty-two years, and of the numerous works he has published on his favourite language.

M. Garcin de Tassy, the nephew of Auguste de Tassy, one of the youngest victims of the disaster of Quiberon, was born at Marseilles in 1794. At an early period of his life he commenced the study of the Arabic language, and continued it, together with that of the Persian and Turkish languages, under the auspices of Baron S. de Lacy, and other eminent Orientalists of the day. At a later period he enjoyed the instruction of Mr. John Shakspeare in Hindooostanee; and was, in 1828, appointed to the Chair of that language, which had just been created.

Since then, M. Garcin de Tassy, now a member of the Institut de France, has fulfilled his duties with a zeal which evinces his ardent fondness for the branch of Oriental literature entrusted to his care, nor does he fail to excite a similar zeal in his pupils. He is of a middle stature; his countenance is animated, and betrays the lively interest he takes in the volume before him, while explaining it to his audience. He makes his hearers feel, as he does, the beauties of the work on which he lectures; illustrating it with the description of those peculiar Oriental customs, the ignorance of which often renders the most beautiful passages obscure. So attractive, indeed, are his lectures, that it is by no means unfrequent to see ladies attend them, and take as lively an interest in them, as if the latest novel were the subject of discussion.

We ought not to omit to observe that the study of both the Hindoo and Hindoo dialects has been founded in France by M. G. de Tassy. It is not, perhaps, generally known, that what is commonly called Hindooostanee, comprises the above two dialects, the Hindoo being the purest of the two. When we consider that in 1850 twenty-three printing-offices were actively at work in the north-western provinces only of India, for the sole purpose of spreading Hindooostanee literature; that, besides about 150 different works in various dialects of that tongue, not less than 23 Hindooostanee periodicals issued from the press that year; nay, that such old friends as the "Pilgrim's Progress," Gay's "Fables," and "Rasselas" have donned the Hindooostanee garb, and are extensively read by the educated natives of our Eastern empire; we need not dwell upon the political importance of cultivating a language so intimately connected with the vital interests of our country.

The works of M. Garcin de Tassy, published up to this time, are numerous, and deservedly esteemed by our best Orientalists. Professor H. Wilson has spoken in the highest terms of M. de Tassy's "Account of the Mussulman Religion in India." His translation of the works of the ce-

lebrated Dakhnee poet, Walli, deserves to be particularly mentioned, on account of the difficulty which he has successfully overcome, of rendering intelligible to Europeans the high-flown hyperboles of the original. Among M. de Tassy's minor works, we may mention his "Rhetoric and Prosody of the Mussulman nations," and his edition of the "Adventures of Kamroop," printed under the auspices of our Committee of Oriental Translations. But his principal work is his "History of the Hindoo and Hindoo Literature," dedicated, by permission, to our Most Gracious Queen. We may easily judge of the merit this work must have in the eyes of the learned class in India, from the circumstance of its first volume having been already translated into Hindooostanee, and printed at Delhi. Among the other works of the learned professor are "The Principles of the Mussulman Creed Explained, according to a Turkish Catechism;" and "The Birds and the Flower," a celebrated mystical work, translated from the Arabic.

On Tuesday last, Professor de Tassy was announced to commence his lectures upon the Hindooostanee language at the school, at Paris, when he was to explain the *Bagh-o-Bahah*, which is the text-book for the examination of the East India Company's junior officers. The lectures



M. GARCIN DE TASSY, PROFESSOR OF HINDOOOSTANE.

will be continued on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, till the end of July.

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

We here engrave the oaken case containing the Address of the Women of Great Britain and Ireland to the Women of the United States, on the subject of Slavery. The Address, with its more than half-a-million signatures, is contained in twenty-six folio volumes, inclosed in the case, and, we understand, will be dispatched to the United States this day (Saturday). The following ladies have signed the Address:—

Duchesses: Sutherland, Manchester, St. Albans.

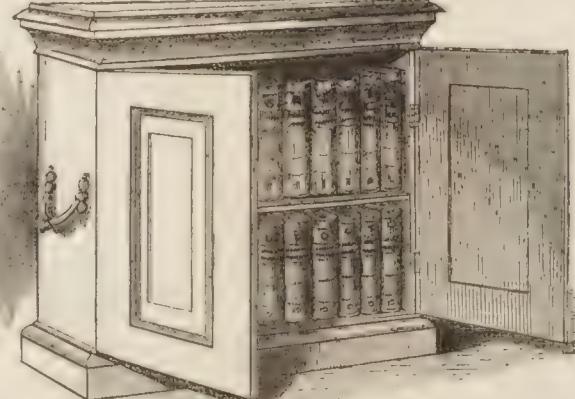
Marchioness of Kildare.

Courtesses: Gainsborough, Bandon, Sefton, Roden, Orkney, Winchilsea, Bantry, Leven, Annesley, Minto, Portarlington, Dowager of Kilmore, Clancharly, Meath, Carrick.

Viscountesses: Palmerston, Jocelyn, Gough, Massarene, Hill, Bernard, Bangor.

Ladies: Agnew, Harriet Bernard, Wriothesley Russell, Diana Beauclerk, Napier, Pirie, Grace Vandeleur, &c.

It is feared from the following letter received in Glasgow on Monday



CASE, CONTAINING THE ANTI-SLAVERY ADDRESS FOR TRANSMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES.

by the agent for the Glasgow, New York steamer, that Mrs. Stowe will probably not visit England this season:—

ANDOVER, March 21.

My dear Sir—I am very sorry to be obliged to inform you that Mrs. Stowe is very sick, and unable to leave her bed. She has been confined for more than a week, under very severe treatment, attended by two able physicians, who both prohibit any expectation of her being able to leave her room, without extreme peril, for a week or ten days to come. In these circumstances we are reluctantly obliged to forego the privilege of taking passage in your vessel on the 28th. With heartfelt thanks to you, and to the company you represent, for your very generous offer, I am, sincerely yours,

J. M'Symon, Esq.

C. B. STOWE.

THE HOLY PLACES.

We continue these illustrations from our Journal of last week, with a View of the Grotto of the Nativity, from Mr. Roberts's large work.

At Bethlehem, six miles from Jerusalem, a large and imposing church has been built over the place of our Lord's nativity. A flight of steps and a long narrow passage conduct the visitor to a small dimly-lighted chapel, called the Grotto of the Nativity. It is lined and floored with marble, and provided on each side with five oratories. The precise spot of our Saviour's birth is marked by a glory in the floor, composed of marble and jasper, encircled with silver, around which are inscribed the words "Hic de Virgine Maria Jesus Christus natus est" (Here Jesus Christ was born of the Virgin Mary). Over this is a marble table, or altar, which rests against the side of the rock, here cut into an arcade. The manger is at the distance of seven paces from the altar. It is in a low recess, hewn out of the rock, to which you descend by two steps, and consists of a block of marble raised about a foot and a half above the floor, and hollowed out in the form of a manger. Before it is the Altar of the Magi. The chapel is illuminated by thirty-two lamps, the gifts of different Princes in Christendom. The pilgrim is next conducted to the Grotto of St. Jerome, where they show the tomb of that father, who passed a great part of his life in this place; and who, in the grotto shown as his oratory, is said to have translated that version of the Bible which has been adopted by the Church of Rome, and is called the Vulgate. Bethlehem contains about 300 inhabitants.



GROTTO OF THE NATIVITY, AT BETHLEHEM.



TERCENTENARY OF KING EDWARD VI. GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, BROMSGROVE.—THE PROCESSION TO THE CHURCH.

SILVER CUP PRESENTED TO THE REV. MR. KEANE.

This Testimonial is alike interesting from the occasion of its presentation, its characteristic design, and other circumstances. It is a piece of Indian workmanship. It is crowned with a graceful cluster of Indian fruit, including the plantain, mango, lichi, and pine-apple. Around the foot of the bowl is a belt of shells, such as are found on the Madras beach. On one face of the Cup is a native and an English boy holding a piece of drapery, bearing the following inscription:—

Presented to the Rev. W. KEANE, M.A., by the Masters and Pupils of Bishop Corrie's Grammar School, in token of esteem and gratitude for his exceeding kindness and attention while Head Master of that Institution. Madras. 17th December. MDCCCLII.

On the opposite face is executed a game of cricket, which, in the attitudes and spirit of the players, does alike justice to the Artist and the Schoolmaster, who is present, in cap and gown, directing the youngsters in their game.



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO THE REV. MR. KEANE, BY THE MASTERS AND PUPILS OF BISHOP CORRIE'S GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, MADRAS.

The sum of £2 12s. 6d. was required at the Custom-house, before the admittance into this country of the above specimen of workmanship, which might fairly compete with the London manufacturer.

TERCENTENARY OF THE BROMSGROVE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

Few of the festivities which are from time to time illustrated in our pages possess such enduring interest as the celebration of the foundation of our educational institutions. Of this class was the tercentenary of the Grammar-school at Bromsgrove, on Thursday (last week). Three centuries have elapsed since King Edward VI. munificently founded thirty grammar-schools in various parts of the kingdom for "the advancement of piety and learning." The Bromsgrove School, though it has since King Edward's time been subsidised by various liberal benefactors, has not been able to extend its utility like some of the others; because the gifts of its Royal founder and of its subsequent donors not having been invested in land, its means have not kept pace with the times. Nevertheless, at various epochs of its history, the excellence of its masters, and especially the fact that

six scholarships and six fellowships in Worcester College, endowed by Sir Thomas Cooke, being accessible to its *alumni*, have caused it to be much resorted to. It has never, however, attained greater celebrity than it enjoys at the present moment, when, thanks to the exertions and reputation of the present and two preceding head-masters, there are, besides the twelve boys on the foundation, seventy pupils, most of them boarding in the house. It was, therefore, in every respect suitable that the tercentenary of its foundation (Thursday, the 31st ult.) should be specially marked as a memorable day in its history.

The following programme of very appropriate proceedings was arranged for the celebration:—The friends of the school, a numerous body of clergy, and former scholars, assembled in the morning from various parts of the country, and formed themselves into a procession to walk from the school-house to the parish church, where Divine Service was performed, and a sermon preached by the Rev. George A. Jacob, D.D., the predecessor of the Rev. J. D. Collis, as Master of the School. The procession was headed by the twelve foundation scholars in blue caps, coats, and breeches. Then came some sixteen or eighteen persons who had formerly been educated on the foundation. These were followed by Dr. Farley, of Magdalen College, and the Rev. George Jacob, the Very Rev. the Dean of Worcester, and the High Sheriff, and a long train of clergy, two and two, all in academical costume. After these came several gentlemen from the neighbourhood and others who had been formerly educated in the school. The private pupils, arranged in their forms, and accompanied by their several masters, with Mr. Collis himself in the rear, closed the procession, which was thus of no inconsiderable length; and, in its traverse of the town, had a grave and imposing appearance.

The clergy, on arriving at the church, occupied the middle aisle; the pupils filled the organ gallery; and a respectable congregation, principally ladies, was sprinkled over the south gallery and the rest of the edifice. Morning prayers and the lessons for the day were read by the Rev. J. Topham, a former master of the school; and the chants were sung by the pupils, accompanied on the organ by Mr. Tirburt. A hymn specially composed for the occasion was sung before the sermon.

Dr. Jacob chose for his text, John xix., v. 19, 20—"And Pilate wrote a title and put it on the cross. And the writing was, Jesus of Nazareth, the King of the Jews. This title then read many of the Jews; for the place where Jesus was crucified was nigh unto the city, and it was written in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin." In this interesting and appropriate discourse the preacher felicitously referred to the first Reformers having established grammar-schools, where the three languages in which the title on the cross was written might be studied with a view to the enlightened understanding of Scripture, truth, and doctrine. Such was the Bromsgrove Grammar-school, founded three centuries ago by King Edward VI., the first Protestant King of England.

The service being closed, the procession returned to the school, and, about two o'clock, assembled in the dining-hall. Here the Lord Bishop of the Diocese presided. The room was crowded with elegantly-dressed ladies, clergy, and others; the majority of the school-boys were placed in a temporary gallery.

The proceedings were commenced by singing the National Anthem. The Lord Bishop said he had great pleasure in attending these most interesting proceedings. He was happy to say that his diocese was rich in institutions for education. There was the magnificent school at Birmingham, the Rugby school, the one at Hartlebury (now again upon its legs), Kidderminster Grammar-school, and others of a like kind, for which they were chiefly indebted to the piety of that youthful monarch who was cut off ere he reached his prime. The Bromsgrove School was not the least interesting or important of those founded by his care.

The Rev. J. D. Collis then read an address, which related the principal features in the history of the school.

On the motion of the Very Rev. the Dean, a vote of thanks to Mr. Collis for his address was passed by acclamation.

The prizes were then distributed, having been awarded as follows:—

1. ENGLISH ESSAY—Despotism favoured by the Papacy. W. Ker.
2. LATIN ESSAY—Comparison of Josiah and Edward VI. G. D. Crossman.
3. LATIN VERSE—The death of Cranmer, resulting from his reforming tendencies in the reign of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. A. M. Allington.
4. ENGLISH VERSE—Edward VI., in decline, meditates on the Succession with Mary and Lady Jane Grey in his mind. E. Moore.

A second prize for English verse has been awarded to W. Ker.

Mr. Ker read his essay at full length. Master Edward Moore read his poem, and was loudly applauded.

The Lord Bishop then gave to each of the successful boys the elegantly bound book which constituted his prize, accompanying the presentation with a few complimentary and appropriate remarks.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the Lord Bishop for his kindness in presiding, the meeting dispersed amidst the most vociferous demonstrations from the boys; who cheered the Bishop, the masters, the visitors, and finally, when they could find nobody else to cheer, cheered themselves.

The ladies of the party were afterwards invited to luncheon at Mr. Collis's house.

In the evening, a considerable number of those who took part in the commemoration dined together at the Golden Cross Assembly-room. The chair was taken by C. Noel, Esq., High Sheriff, in the unavoidable absence of Lord Lyttelton. On his right was the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Worcester, and on his left the Very Rev. the Dean of Worcester. The Rev. J. D. Collis occupied the vice-chair.

The following was the order of the toasts:—By the chairman—"The memory of King Edward VI. and of Sir Thomas Cooke" (drunk in solemn silence); "The Queen;" "Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal Family;" "The Right Rev. the Bishop of Worcester;" "The Dean of Worcester and the rest of the Clergy" replied to by the Dean. A variety of other toasts having been drunk, the company now rose to depart; but before he left the table, the chairman proposed "Floreat Bromsgrovia," which was received with laughter and applause.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. BENJAMIN OLIVEIRA, M.P. FOR PONTEFRACT.

THERE are some members of the House of Commons who speak upon all subjects brought before it, whilst others confine themselves to a particular topic, which political opponents sometimes choose to designate as a "hobby," but which friends claim to be the question on which a particular member may be best informed; and, therefore, one on which he is entitled to speak with authority. We are not aware that any disadvantage arises to the public in consequence of members thus exclusively devoting their time and attention to one subject. By the unremitting advocacy of an individual, a subject, long tabooed, not unfrequently attains the dignity of a cause; and isolated exertions at first frowned at or laughed down, ultimately become triumphant. Mr. Oliveira, the subject of this memoir, has principally devoted his Parliamentary energies to the reduction of the Wine Duties, his last attempt in this respect having occurred on Tuesday night.

Mr. Oliveira was born on the 24th June, 1806, and is the third and only surviving son of the late Dominic Oliveira (a native of the Island of Madeira) and Sarah, his wife, daughter of a wealthy merchant and citizen of London. His father established himself as a merchant in the city of London in 1797, and subsequently



MR. BENJAMIN OLIVEIRA, M.P. FOR PONTEFRACT.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BEARD.

carried on extensive commercial transactions with all parts of the world; especially with Russia, Denmark, Hambro', the United States, and the East and West Indies. During the war he had contracts with the British Government in connection with our colonies, for which he chartered annually a large number of ships. Mr. Benjamin Oliveira, his son, received his education partly under the paternal roof, and partly from his tutor, George O'Brien, of Cheshunt, Herts, and formerly a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Under the guidance of this gentleman young Mr. Oliveira made good progress in his studies, both classical and mathematical. He executed some translations from the British poets into Latin verse, and amongst them the "Messiah" and the "Windsor Forest" of Pope. He also turned some of the odes of Anacreon, and the satires of Juvenal, into English. To a knowledge of French and Spanish, in which he also exercised his skill in translations, Mr. Oliveira added an acquaintance with ancient and modern history; and, no doubt with ulterior objects, he paid particular attention to questions of international law, maritime usages, treaties, and the commercial code affecting the intercourse between nations. For these latter acquirements a use was in good time found. In 1826, when only twenty years of age, he was deputed by his father to proceed to the Brazils, where his uncle had held the post of Minister of War to Don Pedro, for the purpose of negotiating some commercial questions. During his residence in Portugal

and Brazil, young Mr. Oliveira examined the resources and capabilities of the Brazilian empire, as well as the question of slavery there carried on. He also wrote an account of his travels in Brazil, and of his return through Portugal, the island of Madeira, the island of Teneriffe, Gibraltar, Andalusia, Granada, &c.

By the death of his father, in 1830, Mr. Oliveira succeeded to the management of the family affairs—at first an undertaking of some difficulty and responsibility. Subsequently, Mr. Oliveira devoted a portion of each year to visiting the various countries of Europe and Asia. During his visits to the first, he applied himself to the study of their different forms of government, and making himself personally acquainted with many of the treasures of art which had been brought together in some parts of Italy, Germany, and France. He also inspected the antiquities of Egypt, Syria, Constantinople, Greece, and the Ionian Islands.

In 1835 Mr. Oliveira became a candidate for the borough of Reading, on the Liberal interest, in opposition to the then restrictive policy of Sir Robert Peel. He was not successful in his attempt, the election resulting in the return of Mr. Sergeant (now Judge) Talfourd. From this time Mr. Oliveira devoted himself to literature and the fine arts, and to the support and management of many of the charitable institutions of the metropolis. In 1835, Mr. Oliveira was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, as also of the Society of Antiquaries; and he has also steadily supported our various literary and scientific institutions, and the Schools of Art which have been formed to promote painting, sculpture, &c. Commercially, Mr. Oliveira has contributed to the formation of many of the great lines of railway in Great Britain, and he has been employed, in Belgium and France, in negotiating concessions for railways in both those countries. He has twice been deputed to Portugal, for the purpose of arranging terms for constructing railways in that country, auxiliary to the development of its resources, and to the mutual reduction of import duties in connection with the Free-trade policy. Last year Mr. Oliveira offered a premium for an Essay to commemorate the Great Exhibition, having reference to the capabilities of Portugal, and the enlarged intercourse which might be brought about by an interchange of commodities.

It should be added that Mr. Oliveira, as private agent for his cousin, Count Tojal, Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Queen of Portugal, has at various times superintended financial transactions for that Government. In 1846 he was charged to negotiate with Don Miguel for a renunciation of his right to the throne of Portugal, upon the receipt of a pension. Mr. Oliveira's family was originally Portuguese, his uncle, John Francisco D'Oliveira, having been Portuguese Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, during the reign of George IV.

Mr. Oliveira was returned Member for Pontefract at the last general election, in conjunction with Mr. M. Milnes.

At the last dissolution of Parliament, Mr. Oliveira was invited to stand for the representation of Hull, but gave way for Lord Goderich. The present unenviable position of this borough no doubt makes it a matter of congratulation to the hon. member that he declined to solicit the honor of an election at that port.

Mr. Oliveira has been twice married: first, in 1838, at Philadelphia, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late John Ede, of Upper Harley-street, merchant; and, secondly, in 1849, to Emma Hephzibah Hunt, of St. John's-wood, and Matlock, Derbyshire.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The steeplechase calendar, gradually diminishing in interest and dimensions, shows only three meetings for the ensuing week, viz., Alwinton on Tuesday, and Carlisle and Rothbury on Thursday. The racing fraternity will be located exclusively at Newmarket, where we may look for five days' moderate sport: at least one day might be lopped off to the advantage of the meeting and the satisfaction of the public.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Subscribers mustered numerously; but, during the greater part of the afternoon, the winding up of the Northampton accounts was the principal feature of business. Closing prices:—

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.—200 to 100 ast The Reiver, Filbert, and Barbatus (t) CHESTER CUP.

1000 to 30 ast Little Jack (t) 1000 to 20 ast Peggy (t)

DERBY.

9 to 1 ast West Australian 12 to 1 ast The Reiver (t) 30 to 1 ast Contentment (t) 12 to 1 — Orestes (t) 13 to 1 — Cinemas (t) 30 to 1 — The Queen colt 15 to 1 — Honeywood (t) (t)

DERBY, 1854.—20 to 1 ast Ruby (t)

THURSDAY being the Metropolitan day, the room was closed; but, it will be opened this day (Saturday) for the settlement of the Epsom accounts.

METROPOLITAN SPRING MEETING.—THURSDAY.

EPSOM TRIAL STAKES.—Lascelles, 1. Ephesus, 2. CITY AND SUBURB HANICAP.—A dead heat between Ethelbert and Pancake. Deciding heat: Ethelbert, 1. Pancake, 2.

TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES.—Village Lass, 1. Mouser, 2.

GREATER METROPOLITAN STAKES.—Gadabout, 1. Richmond, 2.

RAILWAY PLATE.—Narcissus, 1. Chilton, 2.

CROXTON PARK RACES.—TUESDAY.

FARMERS' PLATE.—Wartnaby, 1. Free-trader, 2.

SCURRY STAKES.—F. by Councillor, 1. Priam the Third, 2.

GRANBY HANICAP.—Orpheus, 1. Caurire, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES OF 10 SOVS.—Contender, 1. Ch. c. by The Hero, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

FARMERS' HANICAP.—Free-trader, 1. John Hamlin, 2.

ELVY-Castle STAKES.—Grapeshot, 1. B. c. by the Emperor, 2.

CROXTON-PARK PLATE.—Jack-in-the-Corner, 1. Alfred the Great, 2.

CUP OF £50.—Caurire, 1. Smuggler Bill, 2.

BILLESDON COPLOW STAKES.—Kennington, 1. Tom Jolly, 2.

CHELTENHAM RACES.—TUESDAY.

SWEEPSTAKES OF 5 SOVS.—Justice, 1. Valentine, 2.

FREE HANICAP SELLING STEEPECHASE.—Harriott, 1. Nom de Guerre, 2.

WELTER STEEPECHASE.—The Ex-Minister, 1. Miracle, 2.

BERKELEY HUNT STEEPECHASE.—Janna, 1. Melon, 2.

SCURRY FLAT RACE.—Gay Lad, 1. Theodine, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

FREE HANDICAP HURDLER-RACE.—Tom Gurney, 1. Pontiff, 2.

GRAND ANNUAL STEEPECHASE.—Oscar, 1. Sir Peter Laurie, 2.

UNITED LINTERS' STAKES.—Thurgarton 1. Tom Gurney, 2.

SELLING STEEPECHASE.—Bullfincher, 1. Hazard, 2.

SCURRY HANICAP.—Fawn, 1. Tenbury Lass, 2.

HOO RACES.—SATURDAY.

FARMERS' PLATE OF 40 SOVS.—Old Sam, 1. Black Spot, 2.

HUNTERS' STAKES.—Harpden, 1. Bayonet, 2.

CLARET STAKES.—Selina, 1. King of Troy, 2.

SCURRY STAKES.—Manufacturer, 1. The Black Man, 2.

HANICAP STAKES, for beaten horses.—Rebel, 1. Black Spot, 2.

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Macbeth; Tuesday and Saturday, St. Cupid; or, Dorothy's Fortune; Thursday, The Corsican Brothers; and the new drama of Marco Spada every evening.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—The Engagements of Mlle. Page, Monsieur Lafont, Mlle. Berth, Monsieur Julian, Monsieur Roland, and Mlle. Léonie, will be as follows:—Monday, April 9, LA SŒUR de JERUSALEM, LIVRE III, CHAPITRE IER; LE CHEVALIER du GÜRT, and UN TIGRE de BENGALLE. Monday next, April 11, Monsieur Bayard's Comedy of ANDRE, the principal character by Monsieur Lafont. Boxes and Stalls at Mr. MITCHELL's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The SECOND CONCERT will take place in EXETER HALL, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13th, when will be performed Cherubini's Requiem for full orchestra and chorus; a Symphony of Beethoven; Beethoven's Concerto in E flat for Pianoforte and Orchestra; Linda-painter's Overture to "The Merchant of Venice" from Mendelssohn's opera of "Loreley"; Conductors of the Concerts, Dr. Spohr, Herr Lindpainter, Dr. Wyde. Subscription tickets for reserved seats, £2 2s.; to be had of Messrs. CHAMER, BEALE, and Co., 201, Regent-street. Subscribers to the series, who have omitted taking out their tickets at the commencement, will receive an extra ticket for the second concert.

WILLERT BEALE, Sec.

HER JANS has the honour to announce that the FOURTH of his SERIES of SIX CHAMBER CONCERTS, will take place at the NEW BEETHOVEN ROOMS, Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, at Eight o'clock precisely. Principal Performers—Herr Jansa, F. Hennen, C. Goffre, and Mr. W. F. Reed. Conductor, Mr. Grattan. For tickets, apply to HER JANS, 10, Mornington-crescent.

ROBERT HOUDIN.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—M. ROBERT HOUDIN'S EXPERIMENTS and WONDERS of NATURAL MAGIC, every TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENING, at Half-past Eight o'clock; and a DAY PERFORMANCE on Wednesday and Saturday Mornings, at Half-past Two o'clock.—Stalls, 7s.; Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL's, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC every Evening, at Eight o'clock (except Saturday). Stalls, 2s., which can be secured at the Box-office every day, from Eleven to Four. Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. A Morning Performance every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.—Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION of FINE ARTS, PORTLAND GALLERY, 316, Regent-street, opposite the Royal Polytechnic Institution. This Exhibition of Modern Pictures is now OPEN DAILY, from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Mrs. BEECHER STOWE'S POPULAR WORK on SLAVERY ILLUSTRATED in an OFFICIAL EXHIBITION, Morning and Evening. Lectures by J. H. Pepper, Esq., Dr. Bachhofer, and Mr. Crisp.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, and Children under Ten years of age, Half-price.

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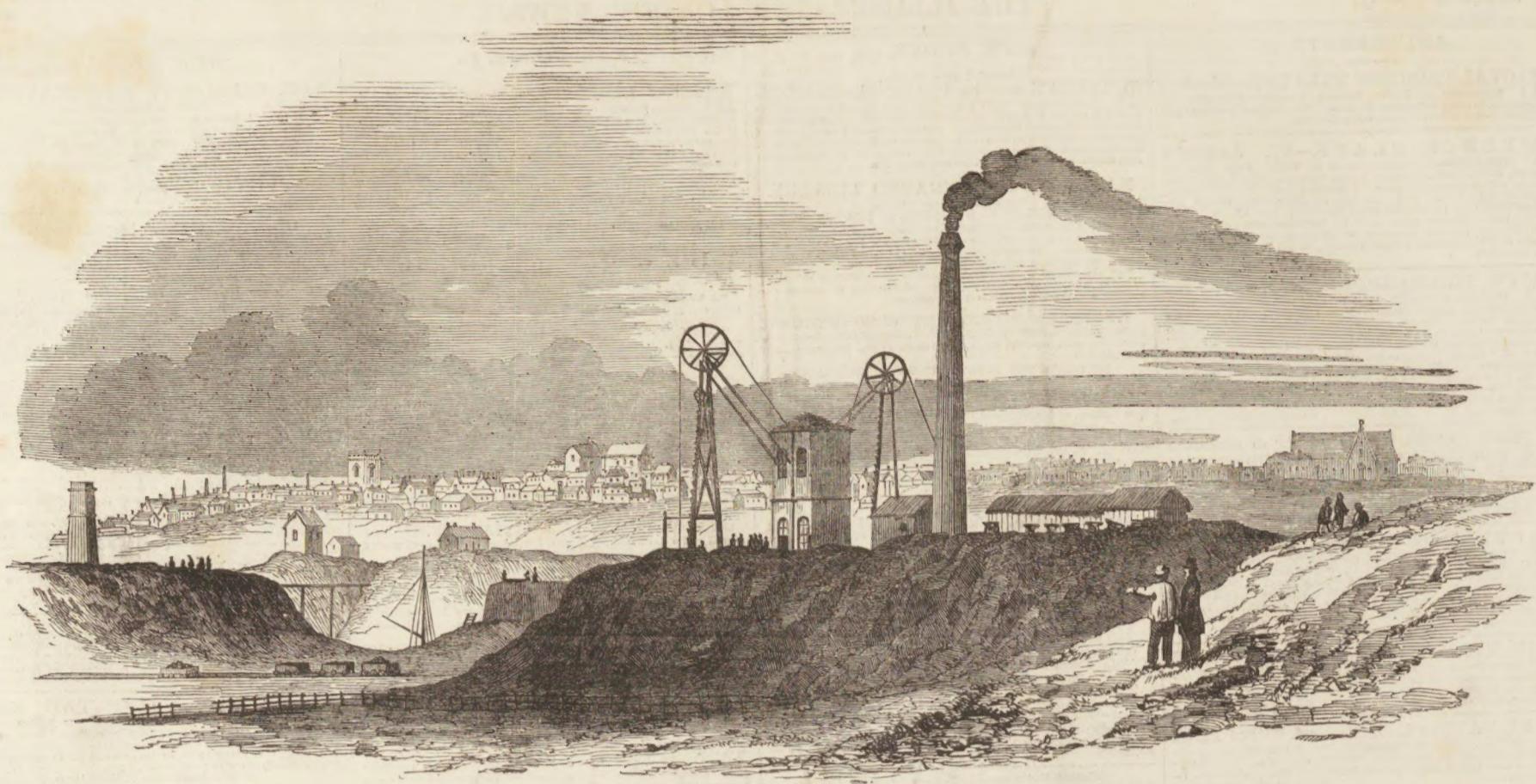
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SCENE OF THE RECENT COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT WIGAN.—THE ARLEY PIT OF THE INCE HALL COAL AND CANNEL COMPANY.—(SEE PAGE 278.)

ANTIQUITIES DISCOVERED AT WOOLWICH.

A FEW days since, as some convicts were employed in digging a drain in the carriage department of the Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich, they turned up a considerable number of vessels and bones, among which were the three vases figured in the accompanying Illustration. In the largest of these vessels were remains of human bones; and in the other, ashes. Although of common material, the forms of these vases are remarkable, and denote them to be of Roman art. Unfortunately, they were much injured by the picks and spades used by the convicts in opening them with the expectation of finding money in them. They were of red brick ground, with an elegant raised pattern of darker hue, the relieved portion being comparatively entire.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—“MARCO SPADA.”

WE this week present an Illustration of the grand Ball-room scene in the Palazzo, on the occasion of the fête given by the Prince Orsini, the Governor of Rome, to which *Marco Spada* and his supposed daughter were invited. For variety of costume, and picturesque grouping, the situation exceeds the most brilliant of similar exhibitions even at this theatre since the management of Mr. Kean commenced. The number



ROMAN VASES FOUND AT WOOLWICH.

of persons engaged is very large, and the ballet accompaniments are highly exciting. The latter are under the direction of Mr. Oscar Byrne, to whose invention they bear favorable witness. It will be recollected that the brigand chief was in peril at this fête of being recognised by *Fra Borromeo*, a Franciscan monk; whom, however, he contrives to evade by continually preceding him while threading the labyrinthine mazes of the crowded chambers, until, meeting with the monk alone, he places his pistol at his forehead, and consigns him to the care of his bandit subordinates, disguised as servants. This busy, multitudinous, and gorgeous scene our artist has taken at one of its most salient points, being careful to include within his design the variety of detail combined in the general expression. The whole has a life-like and stirring effect, and is of the most costly character from the greatest to the least important of the accessories. The management, in this expensive mode of getting up dramatic novelties, appears determined to distance competition. Altogether this is, perhaps, the most complete thing of the kind ever witnessed. The point selected for illustration is where *Borromeo* is handing round his basket, for the ostensible purpose of receiving the contribution of the guests, but, really, to detect amidst the throng the person of *Marco Spada*. The brigand chief turns from him, and communes apart with his daughter. The characters are represented by Mr. Graham, Mr. Ryder, and Miss Heath. The anxiety of the monk to make the desirable discovery is well depicted. It was admirably acted by Mr. Graham, as the attitude in the above Illustration may serve to prove.



SCENE FROM THE NEW DRAMA OF “MARCO SPADA,” AT THE PRINCESS’ THEATRE.—BALL-ROOM IN THE PALAZZO OF THE PRINCE ORSINI.